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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on pages 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Morgenthau Sees Peril; Japan in Warning to U. S.; 7th Bismarck Ship Sunk

The World's Day—June 14, 1941

New England: Morgenthau Warns of War Threat

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau tells Amherst College alumni that the American people must be ready to fight in defense of freedom. [Page 2.]

Dutch royal pair feted at reception at the Algonquin Club, Boston.

No immediate drought danger in Massachusetts, State sanitary engineers report. [Page 2.]

Tufts College holds its eighty-fifth Commencement, with Baccalaureate address and awarding of degrees by Dr. Leonard Carmichael, President, on Sunday.

Orient: Japan Backs Duce's Warning to U. S.

Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka has telegraphed Premier Mussolini indorsing his declaration that Japan "would not remain indifferent in the face of American aggression against the Axis," it was announced today.

French authorities announced today that the Indo-China Government is building an international seaplane base eight miles below Saigon "for the convenience of any country's commercial air lines." There have been reports that the Japanese airlines would inaugurate a Tokyo-Formosa-Saigon-Bangkok seaplane service.

Japanese authorities were reported today to have seized 566 drums of gasoline belonging to the MacMillan Petroleum Corporation, apparently on the premise they were destined for the Chinese Government at Chungking.

Wang Ching-wei, head of the Japanese-sponsored Nanking regime, sailed this morning for Tokyo aboard the steamer Yawata Maru. His departure was surrounded with great secrecy.

Air and Sea: British Sink Seventh Bismarck Ship

British warships have sunk the seventh raiding companion of the destroyed German battleship Bismarck, the Admiralty announced.

German battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau and a 10,000-ton cruiser—believed to be the Prince Eugen—were targets for RAF bombs which the Air Ministry said straddled all three berths at Brest. Germany's Ruhr industrial area was bombed for the third straight night.

British air raid defenses showed new improvement in shooting down seven Nazi bombers carrying out small-scale night attacks. London had its second alarm of the week.

A 7,000-ton Axis ship was destroyed in an RAF attack on a convoy escorted by destroyers and auxiliary warships in the Central Mediterranean, it was announced in Cairo.

In Europe: Croatia Due to Sign Axis Pact

Political circles in Rome said today that Croatia would sign the three-power pact, joining other Southeastern European nations which have lined up with the Italian-German-Japanese treaty. The German and Italian Foreign Ministers, together with Croat representatives, were announced to have left for Venice.

In Britain—Women born in 1918 registered for industrial service, bringing the total on the rolls to approximately 1,000,000.

In Washington: House Backs Cut in Relief Fund

The House by a voice vote approved the President's recommendation for a sharply-reduced relief appropriation of $886,000,000 for the year beginning July 1. [Page 9.]

The Agriculture Department reported a drastic reduction in the farm labor supply due to the draft and industrial employment, but said the shortage was not sufficiently great to hamper agricultural production. Approximately 11,649,000 persons were working on farms on June 1.

President Roosevelt was reported to have written Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada that he hoped shortly to visit Canada.

The new Washington airport—finest in America—completed at a cost of $15,000,000 opens for operation. [Page 13.]

National: 500th Air Crossing of Pacific

San Francisco (AP)—Pan American Airways' Philippine Clipper arrived from the Orient yesterday to complete the 500th crossing of the north Pacific since air service was inaugurated in 1935.

Americas: Plans for Argentine Fete Day

Buenos Aires, Argentina (AP)—The Argentine Foreign Office said five of six American Republics invited to send their War Department leaders or high-ranking military officers, along with delegations of five Army men, to attend Argentine Independence Day ceremonies Aug. 9, have accepted. Peru did not accept. Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff, replied that pressure of work in Washington might force him to forego the visit, in which case he would send a ranking representative.

In Middle East: Allies Take Key Point to Damascus

Fall of Damascus was expected hourly as French troops were reported to have abandoned Kessoue, chief point of resistance to Allied troops advancing on the city. [Page 1.]

British Imperial pilots shot down 14 Axis warplanes, set fire to several Axis ships and heavily attacked airdromes on the Italian Island of Rhodes.

Axis planes raided the British-owned island of Cyprus, 70 miles off the coast of Syria.

Lutherans Urge 'Way of Peace'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 14 — Practice of "the way of peace" and postwar reconstruction planning keynoted action on the war issue by the United Lutheran Synod of New York closing its thirteenth annual convention here June 12.

Representative of 400 congregations in New York, New England, and northern New Jersey, the Synod adopted without discussion a resolution emphasizing "the right and duty of the individual to act in accordance with his own conscience" in the matter of bearing arms and participation in war. Christian individuals and groups, it suggested, should "seek out every possible opportunity for practicing the way of peace and love in a world of war and hate."

The Synod urged on the Church Executive Board immediate ground work for the postwar period, "to the end of helping our people and other peoples to face realistically the task of social, economic, and spiritual reconstruction of life upon a Christian basis."

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Weather Predictions

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Pay-as-You-Go Basis Urged In Defense Plans

Dr. Moulton at Brown asserts policy should be followed to simplify post-war adjustments.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 14—An American rearmament and defence program on a pay-as-you-go basis was urged by Dr. Harold G. Moulton, President of the Brookings Institution, Washington, who addressed candidates for advanced degrees at Brown University this afternoon. This policy should be followed, he added, in order to simplify America's postwar adjustment to normal economic life.

Dr. Moulton, known for his studies of war debts and international finance, spoke on "Changing Economic Conditions" before 20 candidates for Master of Arts degrees, 12 candidates for Master of Science degrees, and 21 candidates for Doctor of Philosophy in Brown's Graduate School.

"After the war, we shall be faced with a much higher level of taxes than we had before," Dr. Moulton declared, "and we may well be confronted also with a substantially lower level of national income than that which will exist during the war period.

"We can meet this program—if we will—without grievous sacrifices. If we can muster the wisdom and the resolution to pay the costs as we go, thereby maintaining fiscal and financial stability, the problems of postwar readjustments will be enormously simplified."

Warning his audience that the current defense boom is only temporary, Dr. Moulton pointed out that munitions, supplies, and military and naval facilities produce no revenue, and "simply represent dead-weight charges against the rest of the economic system. Prosperity built on armament programs, like Germany's before the outbreak of the war, is thus from any long-range point of view fictitious in character," he asserted.

Diplomas were awarded at the conclusion of his address by Dr. Waldo G. Leland, '00, of Washington, Permanent Secretary and Executive Director of the American Council of Learned Societies, a member of the University's Board of Fellows.

Addressing the Class Day exercises on the Middle Campus yesterday, Dr. Henry Merritt Wriston, President of the University, declared that the United States is "desperately in need of new leadership" in meeting the current crisis.

"New leadership does not mean to throw Roosevelt out or induce him to resign, but to induce him to do what leaders of democracies have always done in moments of crisis.

Dr. Wriston also pointed to need for fresh leadership in the Cabinet, stating that if accomplishment is to become a reality, "members of the Cabinet more distinguished for social dogma than administrative skill, more noted for ineptitude than leadership, should be replaced."

Symbol of Freedom and Unity

Ewing Galloway

The Nation Observes Flag Day

With the Washington Monument in the foreground the "Stars and Stripes" waves proudly. The Flag Day Association was formed in 1907 and with the support of the American Legion, the G. A. R., the Elks, and other patriotic groups June 14 was later designated as a day of national recognition. How the observance began: Page 8.

Drought Slows Aluminum Output

By Joseph C. Harsch

Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who, with other foreign correspondents recently returned from Europe, is making a tour of key defense industries sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 14—The lights of the Southland are going out so there can be aluminum wings for the war birds of America.

For aluminum is electricity and most electricity is rain and there is no longer enough electricity in the Southland for both the needs of aluminum and the habits of the ordinary citizen.

There is no immediate bottleneck in aluminum itself. We walked through the Alcoa plant of the Aluminum Company of America here today and saw tons of finished airplane metal stacked in the shipping room waiting for the manufacturers to ask for delivery. S. K. Colby, Vice-President, said they are a month ahead of the demand now.

But the demand is going to go up in a steep curve in the very near future. New aluminum-producing plants will be coming into production to meet the rising demand for white metal. But those new plants will never be able to produce at capacity until the Southland gets more rain. The Alcoa plant is drawing electricity from 13 States today. It is taking every last spark which it can get from its own power plants, from TVA and from private sources.

And the reservoirs are going dry. They try to stall off the shortage by full-page newspaper ads asking a population newly trained by TVA to electricity to stop using it. Shop windows are dark at night. Neon signs are being banned in many communities—a privation not without its aesthetic compensation.

Lack of rain in other words, is Herr Hitler's best ally in aluminum today. Last year was dry and this spring the usual freshets which fill the reservoirs never came.

Of course, this is not the whole picture. The immediate adequacy of aluminum is only temporary. Airplanes are only beginning to roll in quantities and the demand is likely to move ahead of maximum production in the aluminum mills sometime within the next six months.

William S. Knudsen, OPM Di-

Continued on Page 10, Column 5

House Votes Funds For More TVA Power

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 14

A $40,000,000 appropriation to launch a new $51,000,000 development of the Tennessee Valley Authority to provide 117,000 additional kilowatts of continuous power needed for production of aluminum for bombers won quick House approval yesterday.

Hitler in Feint for Ukraine's Bread

BERN, Switzerland, June 14 (AP)—A high-stakes contest of international bluff, with Adolf Hitler demanding economic benefits from the Ukraine and Joseph Stalin playing a waiting game, unwilling to fight, was described by Swiss sources today is underlying persistent reports of Soviet-Nazi tension.

The Journal de Geneve, which has authoritative international contacts, declared Germany wanted access to the Ukraine and the right to direct wartime production from the great bread-basket of Southwestern Russia—a grain and cattle producing steppe-land twice as big as Texas.

Soviet Premier Stalin, the Journal said, was trying to dodge the demands—but it predicted he would give in if necessary to avert a break with Germany.

Hopes for Revolutions

Mr. Stalin is trying to keep Russia out of war because he still envisages "general Communist revolution in the ruins of a Europe prostrated by the horrors of bombardments and famine," the Journal asserted. It added:

"He has made concessions, and would make more if necessary. . . .

"Russia, or more exactly the Ukraine, is indispensable to a self-sufficient Europe in any conflict with America. . . .

"From the point of view of the new Europe the matter needn't be a cause of war to obtain the result desired. It would suffice within existing political actuality for Mr. Stalin to consent to permit German civilians to organize on a modern technical basis the production, commerce and transport of Ukraine grains."

The tide of divergent stories of strained relations between Berlin and Moscow brought from Russia, itself, a series of denials which, backhandedly, confirmed at least one of the reports.

The Soviet Government declared last night that German troops were being moved toward Russia's western frontier, but denied that the Soviet Union had any reason to expect a fight, or that Germany had made any new demands.

The Soviet statement said "it should be assumed" the German troop movements had no bearing on relations between the countries, and added that Red Army movements also were only training maneuvers.

'Blitz' Film in Moscow

Meanwhile, German military attachés showed their latest blitzkrieg movies of the Balkan and African campaigns, to the Moscow diplomatic Corps and Russian officers.

The Ukraine angle of Soviet-German relations also was reported in Madrid by the Berlin correspondent of the Spanish news agency, EFE, who said new Russian concessions which would give the Reich "complete economic independence of the British and American blockades" were expected.

The negotiations, EFE's correspondent reported, were backed up by "several motorized divisions" of Nazi troops along the Soviet frontier.

The British looked on with unconcealed interest and expressed these divergent views—That Soviet Russia and Germany may be headed for a military clash which would divert German strength from the Battle of Britain, and that it is just another "war of nerves."

Finns Curb Travel On Two Frontiers

By the Associated Press

Helsingfors, Finland, June 14

Finland last night announced travel restrictions on both the Swedish and Russian borders similar to regulations enacted during the Finnish-Russian war, and prior to German troop transits through northern Finland last fall.

A Presidential decree voided travel cards between Finland and Sweden.

[A cable from Stockholm said 25,000 German troops were gathered in Finland on Russia's border.]

Congress Lines Up in Demand For Action on the Robin Moor

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP)—Widespread Congressional support appeared to be developing today for whatever protests and demands the State Department may dispatch to Germany as a result of the sinking of the American merchant ship Robin Moor by a submarine.

Senator Alben W. Barkley, the Democratic leader, said he thought a protest note ought to be sent immediately and asserted he found it hard to believe the submarine commander sank the vessel "without some advice from higher authority."

A leading critic of administration foreign policy, Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, described the incident as "something I would denounce." He said, however, that he thought "at least we ought to await an explanation before we jump at conclusions—if there is an explanation."

Veteran Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia declared that if it was proved beyond question that Germany was responsible for the sinking "they ought to be made to pay for it."

In well-informed quarters it was predicted that Secretary Cordell Hull's first move would be to dispatch to Berlin a note of strong protest citing Germany's treaty pledges governing the sinking of merchant ships and also asking an immediate and forthright explanation of the Robin Moor incident.

In the same communication, it was said, Secretary Hull may demand indemnification for American lives and property lost as well as guarantees against future attacks on merchantmen flying the American flag.

Whatever action the Secretary of State and President Roosevelt decide upon will be taken after the scheduled arrival here Monday of Philip P. Williams, Secretary of the American Embassy in Rio de Janeiro. He is bringing the official report of William J. Linthicum, American Consul at Pernambuco, Brazil, who obtained from the 11 survivors their dramatic accounts of the sinking.

Germans ask: What is contraband? Page 19.

Stop Hitler Aid, Hull Tells Vichy; Syria City Falls

French thought making only token defense of Damascus—City's capture near.

By the Associated Press

Abandonment by the French of Kessoue—chief point of French resistance to the Allied drive on Damascus—was announced by authoritative sources in London today. The French were said to have fallen back to within a few miles of the Syrian Capital, fall of which was expected hourly.

West of Kessoue, these sources said, the Allied forces now hold Nebatiye, and, "closely supported by the RAF, are in touch with Vichy transport north of Merdjayoun." Nearer the coast, the Allies were said to have encountered "some opposition" near Sidon.

French military sources said Allied forces had been thrown out of the outskirts of Sidon after gaining a foothold there yesterday.

By Harold G. Laycock

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the British Middle East Command.

WITH THE FREE FRENCH FORCES SURROUNDING DAMASCUS, June 14—As Frenchman faces Frenchman from either side of the walls of the ancient City of Damascus it is now possible to give an estimate of the forces within the Syrian Capital.

The Damascus Army is estimated at 40,000 well-equipped soldiers with tanks and armored vehicles. But so far advancing Free French columns have discovered no disposition by the enemy to employ these resources in a counterattack.

The same suspicions that the Vichy troops will be content to make nothing more than a token demonstration of opposition are aroused by the circumstances of the taking of Jebel Maane, southeast of Kissoue. Not easily scaleable at any time, this mountain fell in an incredibly short assault by a Free French company.

Fighting Without Rancor

It's this and other examples which help to convince the Free French staff that Damascus, prevented by traditions of pride and prestige from surrendering to inferior or even equal forces, may be taken without rancor at the hands of only temporarily combatant Frenchmen.

In this sector they're fighting a cool unlike modern "blitz" warfare. Beyond me now on a barren plain stand two ranks of trees. The Khiarat Dnoune oasis village shelters in the nearest and Kessoue hides in those beyond. They're

Continued on Page 10, Column 4

Secretary accuses Vichy of fighting for Nazis against the British in Syria.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 14—In a second warning within a week, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, has accused the Vichy Government of France of fighting for Germany in Syria.

Appealing to the French people over the heads of the "Darlan-Laval element" not to accept the "preposterous status" of loyalty to Adolf Hitler, Secretary Hull in a formal statement last night listed definite charges against French officials.

He insisted that:

France has gone beyond the terms of its armistice with Germany in allowing Nazi forces to use Syria as a base for an attack on British forces in Iraq.

The Vichy Government has permitted the use of French war material from Syria against the British by Germany.

Have Split French

By its actions France is "permitting if not abetting" a German plan to use Syria in a drive to invade Iraq, Egypt, the Suez Canal area and Africa.

The Vichy Government, in its attempt to get the French people to transfer their allegiance to Herr Hitler has set "Frenchmen against Frenchmen."

"The general adoption of Hitlerism," the U. S. Secretary of State bluntly reminded the French, "would set the world back five to 10 centuries."

The Hull statement, issued here last night, "surprised" and "disappointed" Vichy's spokesman here, Ambassador Gaston Henri-Haye, who reiterated that France was intent merely upon "assuring the defense of the territories placed under French protection."

Text of Statement

Following is the text of Secretary of State Hull's statement concerning France:

From the standpoint of the French people, and others who have a love for freedom, and have freedom, the attitude of the present Government of Vichy is a matter of the deepest disappointment and sorrow.

The original scheme of the Darlan-Laval group to deliver France politically, economically, socially and militarily to Hitler seems now to have been brought out into the open by a succession of public statements by French authorities and especially those by Messrs. Laval and Darlan.

When Germany recently desired to make use of Syria to attack British forces in Iraq no objection, much less resistance,

Continued on Page 10, Column 6

Greeks and Nazis: Light Shed On Dealings Before War

Inside the War

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who has returned to the United States after frontline service on four major war sectors—Greece and the Middle East, Africa, Norway, and Finland.

In Axis total war, diplomats are as much a part of the machine as fighter pilots and parachute troops. Treaties and ultimatums are weapons as sharp as tanks and dive-bombers. Timing of their military moves is often determined by nonmilitary factors.

And the Greek campaign was no exception.

One night last October the Italian Minister in Athens, Dr. Emanuele Grazzi, went to the home of an influential Greek friend for a quiet game of bridge. As he quietly bid his hands I doubt if either Dr. Grazzi's partner or the other players suspected that he carried neatly tucked away in his coat pocket something far more explosive than gelignite.

The bridge game, as is the habit in Greece, lasted far into the night, but at 2:45 a. m. Dr. Grazzi excused himself, got into his car and drove to the Athenian suburb of Kiphissia.

There he roused Premier John Metaxas from his bed and presented the Italian Government's ultimatum, acceptance of which would have meant bowing to Italian military occupation of the country and loss of independence.

Delay on Ultimatum

But the Italian dictator had already set his course on war. That was why the ultimatum, prepared long before, was not delivered until two hours before the first Italian troops crossed the Albanian border and attacked the Greek frontier guards. The first round of the fight for the Eastern Mediterranean was on.

The events that followed are common knowledge: the brilliant Greek victories in Albania, the winter deadlock in the snow-covered mountains, and finally the tidal wave of German invasion.

But though the military side of the Greek war was reported at length, the diplomatic and political front has been almost totally glossed over, chiefly because the subject was completely taboo with the censorship at the time. Yet this phase is essential to understanding the reasons for the Greek success as well as ultimate collapse.

Relations With Germany

From the outset the central weakness of Greece's political position hinged on its relations with Germany. Forced to fight by Mussolini's aggression, the Metaxas Government made every effort to maintain and bolster relations with the Nazis. To this end the fiction was created, and foisted on the people through the press, that Italy and Germany were sharply at variance on the Greek war issue, that the Nazis would continue friendly to Greece despite Italy's blunder.

Whether or not, as some maintain with good evidence, Italy launched its Greek adventure without the fore-knowledge and consent of Reichsführer Hitler, it was naive for Greek statesmen to hope they could pry apart the Axis partners with one political straw, especially when Germany, as senior partner, was ultimately responsible for Italy's commitments.

But such was their game. And the co-ordinated Greek press from the outset, while attacking Italian fascism, took care by implication

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

Drought Conditions in Massachusetts Find Water Supplies Adequate

Morgenthau at Amherst Urges Readiness to Fight for Freedom

AMHERST, Mass., June 14 (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau declared today that the American people cannot preserve their freedom "without being ready to fight in its defense."

Two alternatives now are before the nation, he said in an address prepared for an alumni luncheon at Amherst College, and "each of them involves risks."

"If we act now to stamp out this terror and this tyranny that is on the march abroad," he continued, "we run the risk of losing our comfort, our safety, perhaps our lives before the job is done. We may be bombed, we may be killed in the process, and we shall certainly be poorer. That is one side of the risk.

"One thing we cannot do at this moment in the history of the western world is to preserve our freedom without being ready to fight in its defense. Other countries tried to do just that. They waited, one by one, until they had lost their security and their liberty too.

"It is for us to decide, and to decide now," Mr. Morgenthau added, "whether we would rather die on our feet than live on our knees."

Addressing himself primarily to the Amherst graduating class, the cabinet member said there was widespread disillusionment and cynicism among today's college youth because of the failure of the last war to produce a better world society.

Moreover, he said, "nations need periodic revivals of faith and courage if they are to survive."

"They may pass through valleys of disillusion, but they also climb to the heights of action and achievement," he declared. "We in America are climbing now. We are on that high and splendid road again. We are winning once more the faith without which the human race would slip back into the jungle. . . .

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Attractions Planned For Maritime Day

Possibility of an unexpected attraction for Boston's observance of Maritime Day, June 29, was disclosed at the meeting of the National Maritime Day Committee at the Boston Chamber of Commerce yestberday.

Plans are being made to bring to Boston for that day, the exhibition train now touring the nation, one car of which houses an interesting exhibit of the United States Maritime Commission, it was announced by Frank S. Davis, President of the committee, upon his return from Washington.

The train would be "parked" at Commonwealth Pier, center of Maritime Day activity, and open to all of the expected 100,000 to 200,000 persons attracted to the port for the occasion.

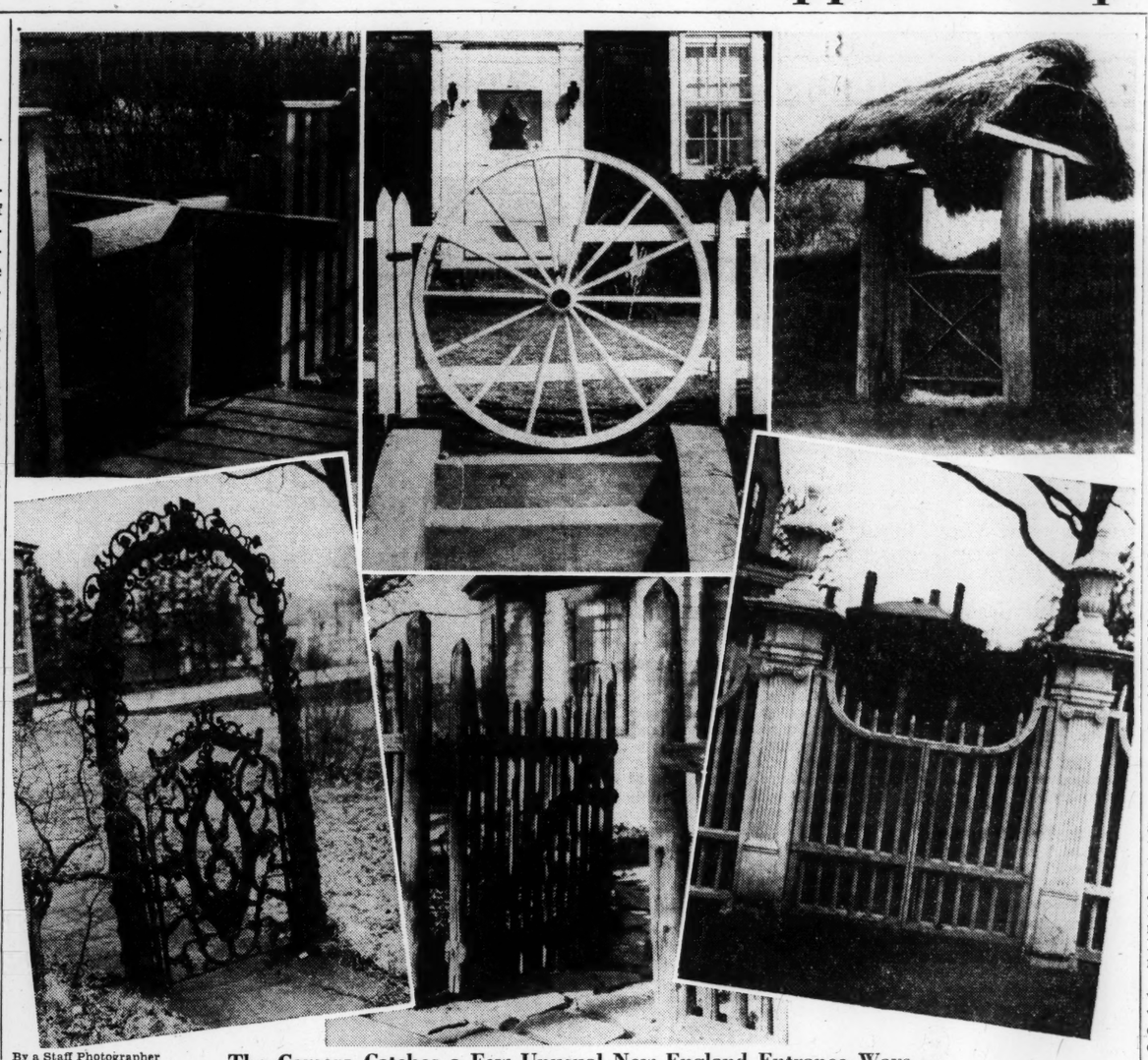
Hand-engrossed certificates are ready, it was announced, for the 22 Governors of States throughout the country who expect to attend Maritime Day ceremonies prior to the opening of the 33rd annual Conference of Governors, to be held in Boston this year. They are signed by Governor Saltonstall, and officially make the recipient a Maritime Day Commodore. To complete the gesture, a Commodore's Cap, with gold braid 'n' everything, will be presented.

Chairmen and vice-chairmen of the many sub-committees for Maritime Day, are to visit Commonwealth Pier Monday morning, on an inspection of the entire area of action for the big marine pageant. Each chairman and his assistant are expected to familiarize themselves with the location, surroundings and all details, the better and more efficiently to handle their own responsibility for the event, it was announced at today's meeting.

Because of the national emergency, the Army Base will not be available this year, as in past seasons, when crowds have gone to that pier. But Commonwealth Pier, the Fish Pier, and Castle Island, will be utilized. A special program is planned for Castle Island, where large groups of school children are to gather and provide vocal music, as well as witness yacht races in the following classes: Hustler, Snipe, Winabout and Radio.

Anti-Pollution Drive in Quincy

Scores of South Shore organizations have united by adopting resolutions to urge the Legislature to take favorable action in the proposed program to rid Quincy, Dorchester and Hingham bays and estuaries of pollution, it was announced today by William A. Bradford, chairman of the special committee of the Quincy Chamber of commerce, sponsoring the measure.



By a Staff Photographer

The Camera Catches a Few Unusual New England Entrance Ways

Top left: a turnstile on High Street in Westwood. Top center: Once a carriage wheel, now a gate, on Route 128 in Braintree. Top right: Old World charm in this thatched gateway on Route 23, near Great Barrington. Lower left: In the time of the cast iron deer this elaborate gate was set up at Main and Mechanic Streets in Gardner. The date is 1856. Lower center: Old fashioned, but still very much in style is this rail gate on Court Street, Plymouth. Lower right: Sam McIntire probably carved this fine gate before the Ropes Mansion, Essex Street, Salem.

Old Harvard Sets the Stage

Traditional ceremonies, little changed over three hundred years, will transform Harvard Yard into a colorful spectacle of academic splendor beginning tomorrow, as the University's 290th commencement week in 305 years of existence gets under way.

With Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harvard '04, and Lord Halifax, British ambassador, scheduled to appear during the final Commencement ceremony in pageantry symbolizing Anglo-American unity, the exercises will also assume contemporary significance.

The 800 College seniors, around whom center the principal events of the day, will be graduated in the face of a national emergency unparalleled in 25 years. If the draft and the daily headlines have not sufficiently impressed it upon them, then addresses by Lord Halifax, Governor Saltonstall, and their President, Dr. James B. Conant, surely will finish the job.

Begins Sunday

Commencement week begins tomorrow. Before Holworthy Hall, beneath ancient elms that have shaded many another cap and gown, this year's seniors will line up for the procession into Memorial Chapel.

There, in the white granite Colonial structure built in honor of the Harvard men who were casualties of the World War, the class of '41 will be sent out to face another warring world with words of counsel from Dr. Conant's Baccalaureate sermon.

Three days of merriment follow. Monday night the seniors dance to the music of a "big name" orchestra in Lowell House. Just outside, where strains of the music can easily be heard on a quiet June night, will be tables for couples in the courtyard—secluded from the outside world, open to the sky.

Tuesday the members of the graduating class step down and concede the spotlight to their elders, the Harvard alumni. Class receptions, especially that of the 25-year class, 1916, will take the center of the stage, and wives and children of old grads will move into the freshman dormitories en masse.

Every year a lost and found department is set up in the Freshman Union to care for babies who get lost or separated from their parents. Harvard becomes just that domestic.

Class Day

Wednesday is the first of two climactical days, known officially as "Class Day" and unofficially as "fun day." In the morning, a brief serious note is struck with the delivery of the oration, poem, and ode by honored members of the senior class. From then on, anything goes.

Dignified bankers, executives, and politicians—suddenly transported back to the carefree mood of undergraduate days—dress up in every sort of costume from babies' rompers to hoop skirts, and join the big march to Soldiers Field.

There the alumni, usually at least 6,000 strong, stand and give a cheer for the newest recruits to their ranks, the class of '41, and the seniors, in their next-to-last day as students, enthusiastically send back the tribute.

Two Ivy Orators this year, instead of one, will "summarize" the four years their class has spent in the Yard, but their summary will not be recognizable to anyone who does not have handy a generous sprinkling of grains of salt.

Last year, for instance, the orator marked his greatest period of progress as the time in which he learned to dance "like a truck on cobblestones" with a debutante named "Esmiraldie."

In an explosion of belligerent fervor, the whole audience will then break into a confetti and paper streamer battle, and become thoroughly tangled up in the process—until the time comes for the Yale baseball game, when an armistice is likely to be concluded.

Commencement Day, Thursday, is as solemn and dignified as Class Day is frivolous. Then it is that, with all the pageantry of an old world ceremonial, Harvard welcomes 2,200 of its sons into the "fellowship of educated men" and adopts a dozen others through the medium of honorary degrees.

Mothers and fathers and friends of the newly-learned two thousand look on from the large outdoor auditorium built into Sever Quadrangle and think of the sacrifices and the skimping that, in many cases, were necessary to bring about this final day of fulfillment.

Solemn Ritual

The solemn ritual with which the High Sheriff of Middlesex County calls the morning exercises to order, the Tudor chair from which Dr. Conant will conduct the meeting, the adherence to traditional forms of speech, the Latin oration—all these will link the present to Harvard's ancient past.

An honorary degree awarded Viscount Malifax, and his appearance with President Roosevelt, will focus the event sharply in a contemporary light.

The afternoon meeting of the Harvard Alumni Association, at which President Roosevelt was to have spoken before last minute cancellation of the engagement, will—together with the Phi Beta Kappa meeting on Friday—round out Commencement week in a spirit of dedication to America's new-found world responsibility.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR COOL WARM RAIN
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COOLER WARM SHOWERS FAIR

Boston and vicinity: Occasional showers and continued cool today and tomorrow. Gentle to moderate southerly winds today.

All New England States: Mostly cloudy with occasional showers today and tomorrow. No important change in temperature.

Winds—Eastport to Block Island: Moderate to fresh southerly winds. Cloudy weather with occasional showers today. **Block Island to Cape Hateras:** Fresh southeast and south winds today. Overcast weather with occasional showers and fog over the north and central portions this morning.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	51	63	New Orleans	77	87
Chicago	60	73	New York	60	61
Denver	46	71	Norfolk	76	86
Kansas City	51	67	Philadelphia	69	67
Los Angeles	61	76	St. Louis	61	67
Miami	84	92	San Francisco	56	61
Minneapolis	56	61	Washington	68	78

A—8:30 a. m. D. S. T. June 14.
B—Maximum for previous twenty four hours.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 4:09 p. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Sunday, 4:25 a. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Sunday, 5:03 p. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Monday, 5:21 a. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8.52 p. m. Saturday and Sunday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Chinese Buddhist Art to Be Shown At Fine Arts Museum

Many paintings not familiar to the public will be included in the special exhibition of Chinese Buddhist art opening at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, on June 18 and closing on September 17. Ranging in date from the seventh to the sixteenth century, the selection, made from the Museum's permanent collection, shows many sets of Buddhist paintings which it is impossible to display in the ordinary gallery space given to the Far East.

The exhibition will occupy the lower floor of galleries usually employed for special events. A number of the paintings came to the Museum in 1890, when the late Dr. William Sturgis Bigelow deposited there his immense collection of art objects gathered in the Orient. Dr. Denman Ross and Dr. Charles Goddard Weld afterwards added their generous gifts.

Earliest of the objects shown is a fragment of a fresco of about the seventh century, during the T'ang Dynasty. It was obtained by A. Von Le Coq, at Kizil, on one of the German expeditions to central Asia. Also of the T'ang period is a scroll painting of "Three Buddhist Deities and Their Attendants," dated 797.

Water Supply In Bay State Seems Ample

No immediate water shortage is anticipated in Massachusetts despite the acute drought threat which persists in New England the State Division of Sanitary Engineering has announced.

"There is no likelihood of a shortage in any of the large public water supplies but some of the smaller supplies, especially in the western part of the State, where limited storage facilities are available, may face inconvenience," the Division said.

In other sections of New England, according to the Geological Survey in Washington, streamflow conditions are greatly below normal but not yet critical.

At the gaging station of the Piscatiquis River at Dover-Foxcroft, Maine, the mean stream flow for May was 373 second-feet, which was 29 per cent of the normal of 1,280 second-feet, the survey found. Usually at the end of May the reservoirs on Maine's major river systems are full, but this year they were only about 70 per cent filled.

Tobin Sponsors Youth Conference

A meeting for the purpose of acquainting unemployed youth with opportunities for acquiring work experience that will equip them for defense jobs will be held July 9 at the Municipal Building, East Brookline Street and Shawmut Avenue, under auspices of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, it is announced at City Hall.

Pointing out the lack of trained workers the Mayor expressed the view that work experience would enable many young people to qualify for skilled jobs.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Flag Day celebration, sponsored by the Citizens' Public Celebrations Association of Boston. A parade will start at 7 p. m. from Copley Square and proceed to the Common. A formal program will be conducted with a ceremonial military and naval evening parade and lowering of the flag at sunset by detachments of the Army and Navy. Other features will be patriotic songs by a male chorus, dramatized story of the flag by a costumed group, and selections by Selma La Rochelle, soprano, and William Nicholson, baritone. At Monument Hill, Boston Common, at 7:30 p. m.

Flag Day program of the Boston Lodge of Elks. Among the features will be a performance of the Y. D. Junior Drum and Bugle Corps, an address by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, a historical tableau, "The History of America," and address by Capt. Joseph A. Gainard of the City of Flint, and a Tribute to the Flag. At the Elks' Lodge, 177 Huntington Avenue, at 8 p. m.

Sunday

Annual recital of young artist piano pupils of Gladys Posselt Ondricek. In Steinert Hall, 45 Boylston Street, Boston, at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 4

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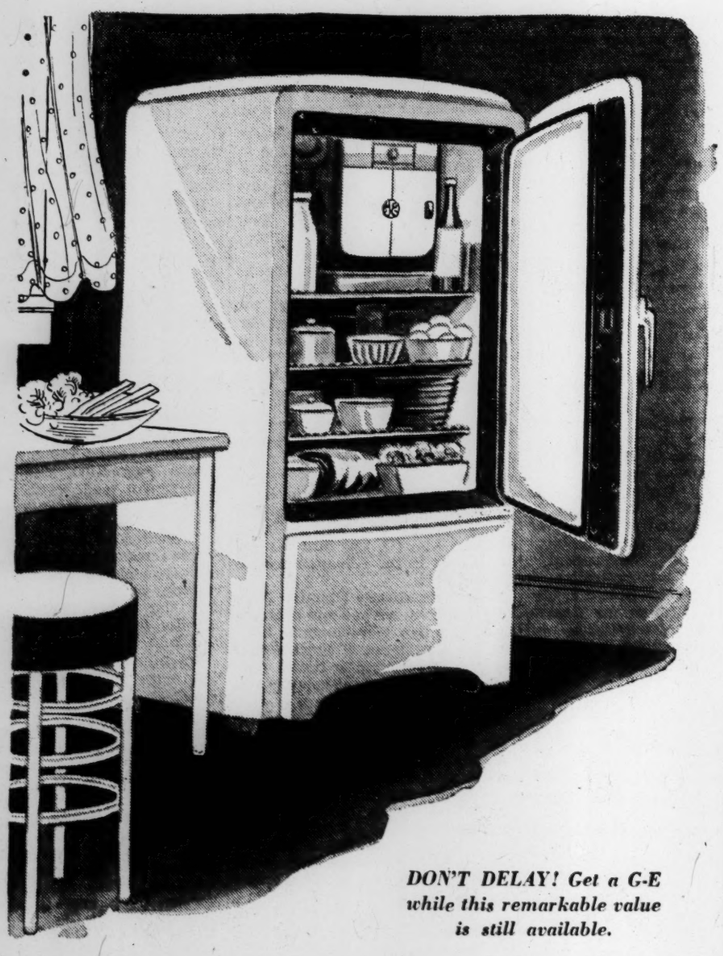
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Maritime Service Training School on Gallop's Island Has 500 Students

More Letters of Gratitude For War Relief to Britain

Messages of appreciation continue to arrive in Boston from the British Isles telling how goods shipped there by The Christian Science War Relief Committee in the United States have given help and encouragement to those living under war conditions.

Practical evidence in the form of war-relief proves that Americans appreciate the courage shown by Britain's common people under stress, and that they are working to reduce suffering and add encouragement. This is a tremendous encouragement to those in the war zone, if one is to judge by the tenor of letters received.

Both Christian Scientists and non-Christian Scientists in the United States are contributing money, time, materials, and equipment to provide more garments for shipment during the summer months, when much of next winter's goods must be sent abroad.

Letter of Appreciation

"I feel I must write personally and thank you and all our American comforters very much for your great kindness to us," writes a grateful recipient of war relief goods in Coventry. "It is difficult and hard to express in words how we English feel toward you for all your kind help and sincere practical sympathy in our huge struggle and terrible times.

"The Mayoress of Coventry handed me a letter and asked me to call on your Christian Science Society, which I did, and to my great surprise they fixed me up with a raglan-sleeved coat, muffler, and slippers, and this enabled me to keep my brother nice and warm when recently I brought him home from a hospital.

"At this time of the year it is very beautiful here as the country is looking its best. The yellow daffodils are nodding their heads, the blue bells are just making their carpet of blue, and the trees have their new leaves. Last week end I managed to get two hours in the wood and gathered a beautiful lot of yellow primroses."

A letter from an almoner in a suburban district of London reads as follows:

"With the approval of the Christian Science Wartime Committee in the United Kingdom I am writing to you as Almoner of First Church of Christ, Scientist, in ——, to try to give first-hand information regarding distribution of the splendid clothing which you and your committee are continually sending over here for distribution among those who have suffered through air raids or in other ways through the war.

"I have come in personal contact with many of them, as this neighborhood has suffered considerably, and in addition those who have been bombed in other parts of London have been sent to districts near here which I have to look after.

Gratitude Expressed

"Great gratitude is nearly always expressed and much astonishment that the Christian Science Movement is so generously helping all, even those of other denominations. I do feel that all the kind friends in the United States who are contributing in any way to this grand work should be told how much their kindness and generosity is appreciated.

"On many occasions I have found recipients anxious to know something about the teachings of Christian Science and I have been able to tell them a little and give them literature.

"Before concluding, I feel I must say that I consider it a privilege to be working under our Committee in London. They are always so kind and considerate, and one can always be sure of an immediate response to a legitimate request and also of sound advice in case of emergency."

Another correspondent, evidently not a Christian Scientist, addresses her letter to "The Christian Science Mission" in Boston and writes as follows:

"I have just returned from a visit to a relative of mine whose home in London is now a heap of rubbish, thanks to Göring's Luftwaffe, and I should like to take this opportunity of telling you how much we people in this country appreciate the practical help that we are receiving from America.

Complete Outfit

"Thanks to your generosity, this relative has received a complete outfit of clothes, and, to a person who has lost almost everything she possesses, you may be assured that this assistance is particularly welcome. Such prompt and practical help means much to us . . . and our appreciation is indeed genuine."

A lady whom war had deprived of home and husband wrote this:

"I do feel I must thank you for your most welcome parcel of clothes, I say most very sincerely as my little boy of 12 and myself had only what we took cover in, during a 12-hour blitz. We were rendered homeless by a high explosive and you will understand however humble our little home is, it is our palace. . . . Still we must thank God. . . . Bristol is only one town that is putting up a grand defense for freedom. . . . Now once more I must say Thank You."

That the need is still great was indicated in a recent letter to the Christian Science War Relief Committee from a British War Relief Society official expressing gratitude for what the Committee is doing. This official quotes the following extract from a London letter: "I know, from personal experience, that wherever a district is bombed there is always urgent need for clothing. In one district some men had to wear women's clothes until other clothes were available."

The fact that increasingly large quantities are being shipped from Boston and other major American ports under the auspices of the Christian Science group was shown by recent dispatch of 300 cases. This brings the grand total to 2,522 sent to Britain thus far, with an estimated value of nearly $450,000. Additional large shipments are expected soon.

Committee Appeals For More Clothing

The following statement was issued today by The Christian Science War Relief Committee from its Boston headquarters:

"As plans are being made for happy vacations in America, it must not be forgotten that the war is continuing with unabated destruction in Europe, and that now is no time to diminish our commendable efforts to supply our brothers need.

"It has been rumored that the need is less. The opposite is true. It is rumored that much is lost. Our loss has been about 1 per cent. Nothing has been lost this year.

"It is during these summer months that we must make and ship the goods that will be needed this winter.

"So great is the need of men's clothes that we are now glad to receive men's suits and trousers that have been patched provided they have been sent to the cleaners. May industry, self-sacrifice, and unselfishness yield an ample harvest of warm garments.

"Christian Science War Relief Committee."

Braintree's Finances Seen In Good Shape

The adage that you can't have your cake and eat it too, did not apply to town finances at Braintree the past calendar year, officials contended today.

After announcing a $2 reduction in the tax rate to $32, they also emphasized the erection of a $250,000 high school addition, a new fire station, purchased an aerial ladder truck, police radio, and other improvements during the year.

The assessors supplemented the news with a report of $500,000 increase in the town's property valuations to $25,862,450. The valuation of personal property increased less than $11,000 to a sum of $813,650.

Brookline Fire Loss In 1940 Shows Decrease

A decrease of nearly 24 per cent in Brookline fire loss for last year, aggregating a "saving" of $83,162, as compared with the year before, was reported today by Charles F. Rowley, local fire commissioner.

The loss, he said, was only about 4 per cent of the valuation of property threatened and the damage done to buildings and contents was completely covered by insurance.

Ames

When Mountain Laurel Blooms in New Hampshire

Mountain laurel will reach full bloom in the Monadnock Region of New Hampshire during the period June 15 to June 28. More than 500 route signs have been posted by the Monadnock Region Association to direct motorists to the most beautiful spots. Here Mrs. Carl Derby of Peterborough takes part in the sign posting.

Fringed by mountain fern as in the picture, the beautiful pink and white laurel blossom makes an outstanding display. The route signs are posted from Nashua through Milford to Wilton, where the Laurel Highway starts, running through Lyndeborough, returning to Wilton and taking motorists over Abbott Hill, giving them one of the most outstanding long-range views of Crotched, North and South Pack Monadnock and Temple Mountains. Route signs are also posted from Fitzwilliam running to and encircling Laurel Lake.

Word to the wise: Picking the laurel blossoms is against the law. State Police and Conservation officers are on the watch!

Stoves for Gallop's Island Used by the Cooking School

Log of the Port of Boston

Individual stoves are being ferried down Boston harbor these days to be installed in the "galley" of the United States Maritime Service training school at Gallop's Island.

More than 500 young men are being trained at the school in two groups. One is in radio adjustment and repairing as well as transmitting and receiving. The other is cooking. Meals for the entire personnel of the island are prepared on huge hotel type ranges, but the individual stoves are being set up for the cooking class to acquire experience in personal handling of details of entire meals.

George S. Niak, Boston chef who cooked at Fort Andrews in the first World War for Regimental Headquarters, has been assigned as instructor on Gallop's Island. The cooking course is completed in six months and several young men who have already graduated, have obtained berths on freighters paying $157.50 a month, with living quarters and food thrown in.

Boston Bay

Edward Rowe Snow, Winthrop teacher, and expert on the islands of Boston harbor, has compiled a book of 60 pages entitled "Sailing Down Boston Bay." He gives details of the landmarks and points of interest, including their history. Besides many illustrations, the book contains two maps of Boston harbor and adjacent waters.

Old Furniture

Scarcity of ship tonnage, and high freight rates, offer no obstacles to enterprising antique dealers of Boston, who travel through the interior of islands in the British West Indies, buy up hand-carved furniture, and ship it to Boston.

Great slingloads of furniture are being discharged from ships arriving from those points, and a little sleuthing discloses an interesting story despite censorship, and efforts on practically all sides to withhold information.

Years ago well-to-do English families settled on the islands, the story goes, bringing old, carved furniture with them. Later many returned to England, selling their furniture to natives. Though used in humble quarters, sometimes on the ground, it is quickly fixed up, in Boston shops, and is said to find a good market in the antique field.

Action on Coakley to Delay Prorogue

Up and Down Beacon Hill

House action to impeach Daniel H. Coakley, veteran Executive Councilor and long-time Democratic political power, eliminates all prospects of an early prorogation of the Legislature.

Previously leaders had hoped to wind up business by July 1 or July 15. Now the session undoubtedly will run well into August. Predictions are that the Coakley trial before the Senate, sitting as a court, will take three to six weeks.

The Senate trial will be a "full-dress" affair, with witnesses presented by the House Board of Managers as prosecutors of the case and by Councilor Coakley.

It is expected the Senate proceedings will produce far more political fireworks than the House session yesterday. Mr. Coakley will employ his skill as a cross examiner in an effort to disprove the charges of "misconduct and maladministration in office." This alone will be worth watching.

Not in 50 years has Beacon Hill had such a spectacle, according to veteran observers.

Results of the Coakley trial will certainly be felt in the forthcoming 1942 political campaign, whethere he is removed by the Senate or absolved of the charges against him.

Fiscal Year Change?

A smooth legislative sea is predicted by Beacon Hill observers for Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's proposal to start the State fiscal year on July 1 instead of the present Dec. 1 date.

Technical and musty with figures, the proposal is still of major importance if Massachusetts' fiscal system is to be placed on a business-like basis.

The fiscal year shift is part of a broad plan to modernize Massachusets' budget procedure so that greater administrative economy control may be exercised over expenditures. Other items in the plan are a proposed quarterly allotment system under which department heads would be limited to specific expenditures during each quarter year, and gubernatorial power to authorize appropriation transfers within departments.

These changes, coupled with the newly installed accrual system of accounting, will give the State a financial control system approximating the best in the nation, its advocates say.

On Monday the House Committee on Ways and Means has scheduled a public hearing on the proposals.

Gone is a major financial stumbling block from the path of the fiscal year change measure, which the Governor recommended be made effective on July 1, 1943. When the measure was first presented it was indicated a $5,000,000 deficit would result from financing of the seven-month period between Dec. 1, 1942 and July 1, 1943. But serious investigation by State financial experts, plus some plain and fancy figure-juggling, has eliminated the prospective deficit.

Such a deficit would have had to be assessed on the cities and towns as an extra State Tax. Had such a financial shortage been unavoidable, the fiscal year program would have been doomed. Now it appears headed toward legislative success.

If and when it is adopted, the Legislature will have to approve a new seven-months budget to cover the Dec. 1, 1942 to July 1, 1943 period. That budget is practically ready for submission to the House and Senate.

Defense Plans

All indications point to an early legislative request from the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety for tremendous powers in connection with the national defense emergency.

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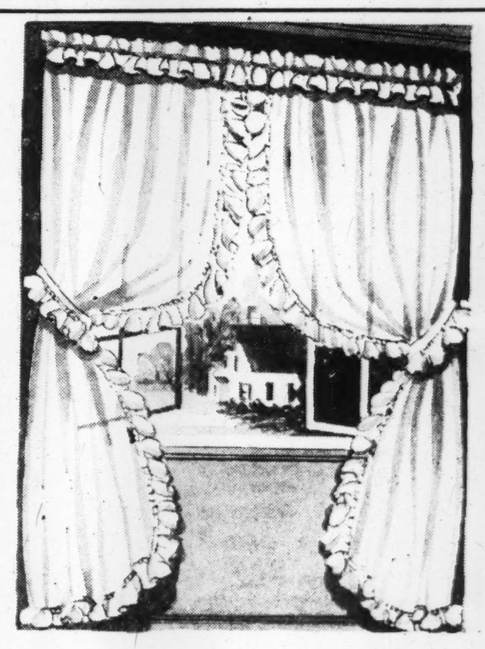

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Beacon Hill Action Backs Merit System for Industries on Compensation Tax

Many College Athletes Join Flying Cadets

Outstanding college athletes in varied sports are included among this week's list of New England young men who have qualified for appointment as Army Flying Cadets, it was announced last night by Lieut. Col. John Alden Degen, acting Corps Area Recruiting Officer.

Among the notable athletes is Frank J. Bush of Turners Falls, Mass., who is captain of the Williams College basketball team and a member of the baseball team as well as a Phi Beta Kappa student.

Another new Flying Cadet is Maurice A. Grasson of Hamden, Conn., Yale graduate who is instructor in fencing, soccer and tennis at Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, Conn. Mr. Grasson's father, who was an officer of the Belgian Army at the front in 1914, is the famous fencing coach of Yale University.

Bonus for Workers

MANSFIELD, Mass., June 14 (AP)—Approximately 425 employees of the S. W. Card Manufacturing Co., taps and dies, will be paid a 10 per cent bonus on July 15, General Manager John W. Rathbun has announced. He said the amount paid individuals would be based on the total wage or salary earned in the first six months of 1941.

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you readers of The Christian Science Monitor cast a friendly glance at this little reminder of our sales business, we have enjoyed many fine sales opportunities. Thanks for looking.

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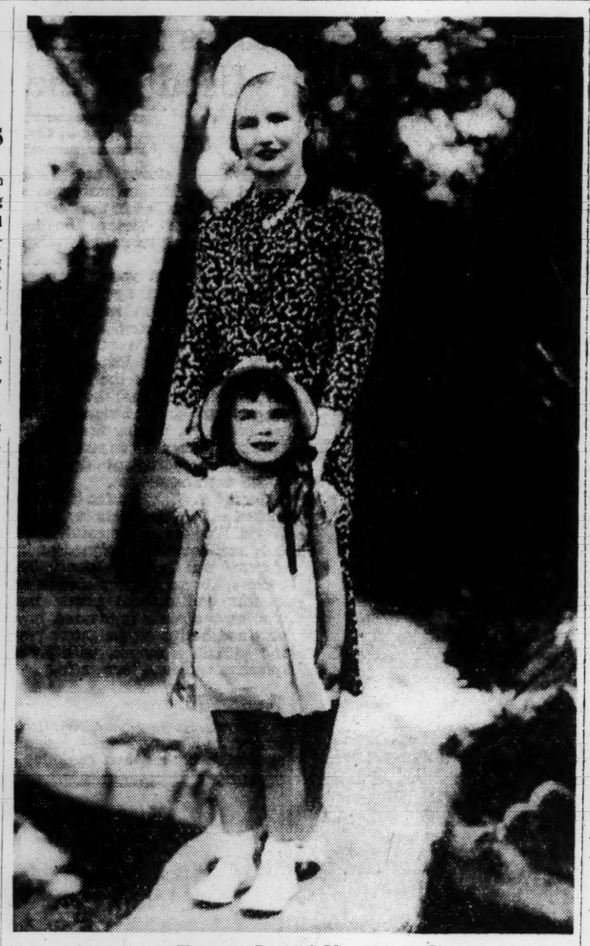

American Export Lines' Youngest Sponsor

Little Maureen Elinore Andrews, almost three, who will sponsor the new American Export Lines S. S. Extavia, to be launched at Bath, Maine, on June 28. She will be assisted in the ceremonies by her mother, Mrs. Leland S. Andrews of Maplewood, N. J., wife of the operating manager of the Lines. Maureen is the youngest sponsor ever chosen for an American Export Lines ship.

The Extavia is the second in a series of four ships of the modified Exporter type being built for the Lines at the yards of the Bath Shipbuilding Corp. Delivery is expected about September 15.

Soldier to Get School Diploma

DERBY, CONN., June 14 (AP)—Private Alfred H. Diller, now in training at Camp Blanding, Fla., will get his diploma in person next Thursday when the High School senior class here holds it graduation exercises.

Dr. Jerome A. Higgins, the principal, arranged with Diller's superiors for a leave of absence so that he can attend the ceremonies, after learning that the young man had made an excellent showing with his company.

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Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:00 p. m.—Spanish Lessons for American Listeners; recorded.
6:30 p. m.—Czechoslovak Music and Features.
7:15 p. m.—Music for the Three Americas.

WBOS (11.86mc-25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Andrini Continentales; Rex Maupin's Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Golden Melodies; Music of the Americas.
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; WBOS Sports Page; Reveries.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Frankie Master's Orchestra; NBC Summer Symphony.
10:30 p. m.—News in Spanish; Tune Time.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, singing cowboy; Speaking of Liberty; Ray Heatherton's Orchestra.

For Sunday, June 15

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

2:00 p. m.—Norwegian Goodwill Program.
2:30 p. m.—France Forever Program.
2:45 p. m.—Music and Special Features.
3:00 p. m.—Albanian Goodwill Program.
3:30 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
4:00 p. m.—Lutheran Church Program in German, English and Scandinavian.
4:30 p. m.—Inter-Denominational Devotions.
5:00 p. m.—Vagabond Traveler; recorded.
5:30 p. m.—Poetry and Book Corner.
5:45 p. m.—Special Democracy Series.
6:00 p. m.—Music at Eventide.

WBOS (11.86mc-25.26m)

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Tropical Moods; NBC String Symphony.
6:30 p. m.—News in Spanish; Melody Time; Tapestry Musicale.
7:00 p. m.—WBOS News Room; WBOS Sports Page; Jean Cavell, songs.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Tune Time; Musical Courier; Entr'acte.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Silhouettes in Music; Rhythms by Ricardo.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; WBOS Postman; Paul Whiteman's Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—"In Town Tonight." Introducing Interesting People who are in Town Tonight. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Xylophone duet, accompanied by the Radio Orchestra; News in English; "Operetta Fragments;" Municipal Orchestra; National Anthem. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News and Views. Commentator: J. B. McGeachy. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—News in English; Newspaper for Children. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.

London—10:00 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.34 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

For Sunday, June 15

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

Berlin—7 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.

Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

London—8:10 p. m.—"Listening Post." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—"Tarantella"; News in English; Fragments from an Operetta by Lehar; Radio Messages; Rakoczi March. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News and Views. Commentator: J. B. McGeachy. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.

Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—Chuo Symphony Orchestra; News in English; Report. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.

London—9:30 p. m.—Sunday Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—10 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Rome—11 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 497 m

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change

U. of H. Host to Savants at 75th Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., June 14—Progress of natural science will echo loudly in the hills of the Granite State when more than 1,500 members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science from this country and abroad hold their meeting here June 23-28, as a part of the University of New Hampshire's 75th anniversary.

Field trips to cover all parts of the State have already been arranged by nine of the 30-odd natural science societies on which members will seek out the rocks, the soils, the plant and animal life distinctive to New England for study and observation.

Agronomists and horticulturists will cover all the State south of the White Mountains in their observation of grassland farming, soil erosion control, and fruit and vegetable farms. Foresters will visit woodlands, recreation areas and forests in four counties of the State. Geologists, botanists and meteorologists will use Mt. Washington as a focal point from which to explore the surrounding region and study the plant, animal life and structure of the earth.

Botanists and associated groups will cover the most ground, as they plan to extend their tour over Maine as well as New Hampshire. They will climb Mt. Katahdin, visit Mt. Desert Island, and explore the seacoast lands about the country's farthest east city, Eastport, Maine.

Preceding the American Association meeting a joint two-day conference sponsored by the Consumers Union of the United States and the American Association of Scientific Workers will meet at the University June 17 and 18, to discuss housing and nutrition as it relates to the consumer. Also the second annual New Hampshire recreation conference will meet June 19, to discuss recent developments in all forms of recreation. All meetings will be held as a part of the University's ten-day anniversary celebration.

Labor Opportunity Viewed as Missed

AMHERST, Mass., June 14 (AP)—Dr. Carl Friedrich, Harvard government professor, said here that the public had been "misinformed in this country as to the strike situation."

Declaring labor had "neglected its public relations," Dr. Friedrich told the Labor Institute yesterday at Massachusetts State College in a prepared address:

"The relative importance of the strikes has been over emphasized."

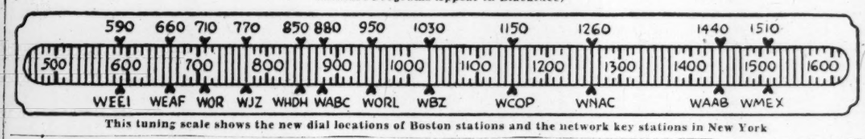
He told the approximately 100 labor leaders that labor had missed its opportunities of presenting its side to the public in such situations as the recent Ford Motor Company strike.

The present British defense effort, he said, has advanced democracy in Britain and "labor in Britain today is involved in every phase of British life as it has never been before," adding:

"No group in Germany or Italy has lost so many of its rights as organized labor."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Chas. Hector's Or.	"Amateur Radio"	"Nature Sketches"	Boston Red Sox vs. Chicago White Sox baseball game; Jim Britt, announcer	Sports and Music
3:15	Chas. Hector's Or.	"Indiana Indigo"	"Golden Melodies"		Sports and Music
3:30	Program Previews.	**Launching of U. S. S. Fitch and Forrest**	Guy Hedlund Players; dramatization		Sports and Music
3:45	"Hub": Press News.				Sports and Music
4:00	**"Calling Pan-America"**	News; Club Matinee	"Campus Capers"; vocalists; orchestra	"Prelude to Stardom"; children's program	Nancy Mace, songs
4:15		Club Matinee; variety		Sport comment	Western songs
4:30	New England to the	Sport comment	"Boy, a Girl, a Band"		Melody Mirror
4:45	Colors	Sport comment	"Boy, a Girl, a Band"	"I'll Find My Way"	Melody Mirror
5:00	Vaughan Monroe's	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"The World Is Yours";	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15	Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	dramatization	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30	Vaughan Monroe's	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sport comment	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45	Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"It's Dance Time"	Frank Ryan, Sports	Five Star News
6:00	Dance Time: News.	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15	Spring Songs	Dinner Dance; Sports.	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	**News, Elmer Davis.**	Civilian Defense Prgrm.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	**The World Today**	**Edmund Stevens**	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports: "Memory Lane"	Frank Fallon, sports
7:00	**'People's Platform': informal discussion**	Religious Program	"Quiz of Two Cities"	"The First Offender"; dramatization	The Foursome: vocal
7:15		Religious Program	"Quiz of Two Cities"		Five Star News
7:30	**'Report to the Nation'**	"Little Ol' Hollywood"; interviews; music	Better Business Drama.	Gene Krupa's Orchestra.	Kay Kyser's Orchestra.
7:45			"Confidentially Yours"	Gene Krupa's Orchestra.	Kay Kyser's Orchestra.
8:00	"Marriage Club";	Ted Steele's Orchestra.	"Grand Ole Opry"	"The Soldiers' Quiz";	WMEX Round Table Dis-
8:15	quiz program	U. S. Army Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	from Camp Edwards.	cussion
8:30	"Duffy's Tavern";	"The Bishop and the	'Truth or Consequences';	"Hawaii Calls"; native	Civilian Defense Speaker
8:45	variety; News	Gargoyle"; drama	quiz program	music	Musicale
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	"Frontline Headlines"	National Barn Dance;	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	"Meet the Band"	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	News Service	cal Album
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	**NBC Summer Symphony; Charles O'Connell, con.**	Hot Shots; Glen Welty's	"Contact"; Dave Elman,	Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night		Orchestra	m. c.; Bob Stanley's Or.	cal Album
10:00	**Serenade"**	**NBC Summer Symphony; Charles O'Connell, con.**	Station E-Z-R-A: comedy sketch	**"Chicagoland Concert"; Marion Claire, soprano; Henry Weber's Orchestra; speaker**	News and Sports
10:15	**Paul V. McNutt**				Dance Digest
10:30	Golfers' Forum	Blue Barron's Orchestra	**Defense for America series: dramatization**		Dance Digest
10:45	News; Sports	Blue Barron's Orchestra			Dance Digest
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Assistant Secretary of	Dance Digest
11:15	**Eddie O'Hearn's Or.**	Weather; Dance Orch.	Local news; Weather	**War John J. McCoy**	Dance Digest
11:30	Michael Loring's Or.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Arturo Arturo's Orch.	"California Melodies";	"Day's End"; music
11:45	Michael Loring's Or.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Arturo Arturo's Orch.	Dave Rose's Orchestra.	"Day's End"; News

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
8:00	News; Louis Wilcher,	European News; Music	European news; Organ	Radio Carolers	
8:15	organist	"Cloister Bells"	Recital	Radio Carolers	
8:30	"Uncle Elmer's Song	News; Weather	Weather Service	"Melody Market"	
8:45	Circle"	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Melody Market"	
9:00	**News of Europe**	News roundup	News Roundup	"Sunday Morning Serenade"	'Your Morning Pick-Up'
9:15	"Organ Loft"	"Coast to Coast on a	"Deep River Boys"		Religious Service
9:30	"Organ Loft"	Bus"; children's pro-	Words and Music	'Sunday Morning Serenade'	Religious Service
9:45	"Gypsy Caravan"	gram	Words and Music		Religious Service
10:00	Church of the Air.	**Primrose String Quartet**	Uncle Bob: children's	"Musical Album"	Religious Service
10:15	Church of the Air.	**Primrose String Quartet**	program	"Musical Album"	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	Southernaires: Negro	"Thrills and Romance";	"Musical Album"	Manner"
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	male quartet	Xylophone soloist	Tremont Temple Baptist	**Service of The Mother**
11:00	News; Music	News; Musicale	St. Paul's Service	Church Service	**Church, The First**
11:15	Bob Hannon, songs	Red Cross Program	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	**Church of Christ,**
11:30	"What's New at the	"Riding the Range"	St. Paul's Service	Church Service	**Scientist, in Boston,**
11:45	Zoo?"	Weather; Musicale	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Service	**Massachusetts**
12:00	News; Weather	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	News Service	Student Radio Club	Five Star News
12:15	Piano soloist	**"I'm an American"**	Tone Tapestries	Student Radio Club	"Excursions in Science"
12:30	Salt Lake City	**Music Hall on the Air; Symphony Orchestra,**	Peter Brescia's Orch.	Italian string music	WMEX Drama Shop: "A
12:45	Tabernacle Choir		Peter Brescia's Orch.	Italian string music	World in Fantasy"
1:00	P. Saltman, pianist,	**with Selma Kaye, soprano**	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour: Ruby
1:15	Little Show	WBZ News of the Air	Religious program	"Cafe Continental"	Ossofsky's Orch.; Doris
1:30	"March of Games"	WBZ News of the Air	"On Your Job" dramatization	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Abbot, soprano; Morris
1:45	"March of Games"	WBZ News of the Air		Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Goldberg, baritone
2:00	**"Proud We Hail"; defense program**	"Hidden History"	**NBC String Symphony Orchestra**	Children's Chapel	"Just Quote Me"
2:15		Foreign Policy Assn.		"The Story of the Army"	"Just Quote Me"
2:30	News; Navy Father's	**"Tapestry Musicale"**	**University of Chicago Round Table**	News, Cedric Foster	**Christian Science Pro-**
2:45	Day Program	Father's Day Program		El Paseo Troubadours	**gram**
3:00	**Columbia Broadcasting Symphony, Howard Barlow, conductor**	Joseph Marais' African Trek	"Four Corners, U. S. A."	"Variations": music	Zelma Larsson's Music.
3:15		"Talent, Ltd."	"Four Corners, U. S. A."	"Variations": music	Zelma Larsson's Music.
3:30		"Talent, Ltd."	H. V. Kaltenborn	Carl Hoff's Orchestra	Zelma Larsson's Music.
3:45			Sunday Serenade	Carl Hoff's Orchestra	Zelma Larsson's Music.
4:00	**Columbia Broadcasting Symphony, Andre Kostelanetz' Orchestra; Lansing**	Sunday Vespers	Joan Benoit, soprano	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Al Rawley and His Wild
4:15		Sunday Vespers	"Far East"; Upton Close	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Azaleas
4:30		News; Music	Sport comment	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	"Common Sense by Uncle
4:45		Popular music	Charles Dant's Orchestra	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Bill"
5:00	**Hatfield, baritone**	Moylan Sisters, songs	"Joe and Mabel": comedy drama	Mugsy Spanier's Orch.	Victor Arden's Orchestra
5:15	Father's Day Prgrm	Olivio Santora, yodeler		Mugsy Spanier's Orch.	Studio speaker
5:30	'The Ontario Show':	Garden Gossip	Roy Shield's Orchestra	Rotary International	Religious program
5:45	variety	Rhythms by Ricardo	Roy Shield's Orchestra	Convention	Religious program
6:00	Silver Theater	Religious Program	Clotilda Zappala, so-	"Cats 'n' Jammers":	News; Baseball scores
6:15	Summer Show	Religious Program	prano; violin; organ	swing session	"Diminutive Classics"
6:30	Melody Ranch";	"Dr. I. Q., Jr."; ju-	News Service	"The Adventures of	Religious Hour: dramati-
6:45	Gene Autry; "Dear	venile quiz	Baseball News	Bulldog Drummond"	zation
7:00	Mom"; sketch	**News from Europe**	"Quiz of Two Cities"	"The First Offender";	"The Circus"; music
7:15	**Rep. Edwin A. Hall**			dramatization	
7:30	**World News Tonight**	News of the Day	Sport comment	Gene Krupa's Orchestra.	Joe Green's Marimba Or.
7:45	**World News Tonight**	Musical Program	"Confidentially Yours"	Gene Krupa's Orchestra.	Central Baptist Church
8:00	**Helen Hayes Theater: drama**	Star Spangled Theater: dramatization	**Edgar Bergen; Donald Dickson; orchestra**	**American Forum: "Labor's Responsibilities in the Present Crisis"**	of Quincy; Rev. Frank C. Hageman
8:15		Inner Sanctum Mystery:			Central Baptist Church.
8:30	"Crime Doctor":	dramatic sketch	**"One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch**	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
8:45	drama; News				cal Album"
9:00	**Summer Hour: Mary Van Kirk; Brad Reynolds; Linton Wells; orchestra**	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15		"The Parker Family"		"Old-Fashioned Revival"	cal Album"
9:30		Irene Rich, drama	American Album of Familiar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45		Sports News of the Day		"Old-Fashioned Revival"	cal Album"
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	"Nobody's Children";	Bert Hersch Presents:
10:15	It"; quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra	orphans' histories	orchestra and soloists.
10:30	News; Jerry Sears	"Good Will Hour"; John	"Deadline Dramas"	"F. Y. I."; Frank Blair	Five Star News
10:45	Presents	J. Anthony, director	"Deadline Dramas"	"Symphonic Strings"	Army Recruiting Progr'm
11:00	Headlines, Bylines	News; Music	News Service	Del Courtney's Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:15	Four Clubmen	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather	**"Britain Speaks"**	"Dance Digest"
11:30	Rotary International	Want"	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45	Convention	"Music You Want"	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Marvin Dale's Orchestra	"Day's End"; News

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
9:00	Bill Elliott, songs	News; "As You Like It"	News and Rhythm	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music.
9:15	'Listen Ladies' with	"The Breakfast Club"	RFD Melodies	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music.
9:30	Joan Adams	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Concert Internationale	"Choir Loft"	'Your Morning Pick-Up'
9:45	Hymn recital	Shopping talk	Organ recital	Kathryn Turney Garten	Religious Service
10:00	K. Norris, drama	Novatime	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Farm and Home News
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	News; Music	"Ellen Randolph"	Radio Telephone Club	Studio Speaker
10:30	"Stepmother"; sk.	Betty Randall, songs	"Bachelor's Children"	Singing Strings	"Going Shopping With
10:45	**WEEI Food Fair**	National Farm and	Singin' Sam	Italian Melodies	You"
11:00	"Treat Time"	Home Hour; Walter	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies	Beauty Hints
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	News Service	"Letter Quest"
11:30	"Big Sister"; sk.	Agricultural News	"Pepper Young's Family"	"Melody Strings"	Hawaiian Orchestra
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"What's on the Air"	"The Goldbergs"	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Five Star News
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Music	'David Harum"; sketch	The Buckeye Four	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"A Girl Marries"	Betty Randall, songs	Musical Roundup	News Reporter	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam	Agricultural talk	Sports, Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies	"Monitor Views the News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	Musical Mailbox
1:15	"Woman in White"	Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent"	"Edith Adams' Future"	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Government Girl"	Blanche L. Davenport,
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	"I'll Find My Way"	Novachord Impressions
2:00	Dramatic sketch	'Fantasy in Melody'	'Light of the World'	Cedric Foster, news	"Life and Land"; drama
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"; sk.	'Fantasy in Melody'	'The Mystery Man'	Sport comment	"Sing Song Time"
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"The Munros"	'Valiant Lady'; drama	"Acordiana"	John Kiley, News
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"; sk.	"Midstream"	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport comment	Five Star News
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Sports and Music
3:15	Treasury of Song	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Pirates baseball game.	Sports and Music
3:30	Red Cross Reporter.	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Sports and Music
3:45	News; "Sketchbook"	'Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Pirates baseball game.	Sports and Music
4:00	Lecture Hall	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Delta Rhythm Boys	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Pirates baseball game.	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Bess Johnson"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	John Kiley, organist
4:45	Chas. Hector's Or.	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Pirates baseball game.	Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Ireene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"A to Z in Novelty"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Drama Behind the News	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Don Winslow"	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, sports	Five Star News
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Dance Time
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	**Paul Sullivan**	**Baseball Scores;** Music.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports, "Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"This Is the Show"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Harold Sanford's Orch.
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor.	Cliff Nazarro, m. c.	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"; sketch.	Five Star News
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	**"Cavalcade of America"; historical drama**	"Inside of Sports"	"Lone Ranger"; sketch.	Musicale
7:45	serial drama		Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger"; sketch.	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
8:00	"Those We Love";	"I Love a Mystery"	**James Melton; Francia White; orchestra**	"Amazing Mr. Smith";	Variety program
8:15	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch		mystery comedy	Variety program
8:30	"Gay Nineties Revue"; Elmer Davis	"True or False"	**Margaret Speaks, soprano; orchestra**	Boake Carter, news	Civilian Defense talk
8:45		"True or False"		Gray Gordon's Orch.	Studio program
9:00	**Theater: Loretta Young and Robert Preston in "Lady from Cheyenne"**	Frontline Headlines	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz program	Mass. Committee on Public Safety	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15		Swing ensemble			
9:30		News Here and Abroad.	**Mayor F. H. La Guardia**	News Service	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45		Ted Steele's Orchestra	Network program	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Famous Jury Trials";	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	dramatization	vocalist	Mary Small and Orch.	Dance Digest
10:30	Civilian Defense	Network sports	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	**166th Anniversary of Battle of Bunker Hill**	Dance Digest
10:45	**News; Sports**	Network sports	Mickey Alpert's Orch.		Dance Digest
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Network Program	Dance Digest
11:15	Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather	Network Program	Dance Digest
11:30	Music; records	Want"; records	Harry James' Orchestra	Radio Newsreel from	"Day's End"
11:45	C. Petrillo's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Harry James' Orchestra	London	"Day's End"; News

Cut in Employers' Tax Meets Committee on Labor Approval

The merit rating system, under which employers with stable employment records, will receive reductions in their unemployment compensation tax, will begin operation next year, if the Legislature accepts the advice of the Legislative Committee on Labor and Industries.

The committee reported adversely on a Massachusetts State Federation of Labor bill to repeal the merit rating law. Under the system employers with good labor records may gain a reduction in their tax from the present 2.7 per cent of their pay roll to as low as .7 per cent.

Organized labor contends the merit rating system will spread poverty, that employers will refuse to hire new help and will use various labor-injuring methods to protect their records.

Redistricting: The long-awaited public hearing of the special commission established to reapportion Massachusetts' 15 Congressional districts to eliminate one Representative in Congress will be held on June 19, Senator Jarvis Hunt (R) of North Attleboro, Chairman of the Commission, made the announcement. Shift in the population as shown by the national census in 1940 necessitates elimination of one of the 15 Massachusetts Congressional seats.

Unemployment: The Committee on Labor and Industries reported favorably on legislation requiring employers of one or more persons to pay an unemployment compensation tax. Now employers of four or more pay the tax.

Joint Convention: On June 24 the House and Senate will convene in joint session to complete 1941 action on five petitions for State constitutional amendments. They provide for (1) annual legislative sessions, (2) a graduated State income tax, (3) absentee voting by physically disabled persons, (4) power for the Legislature to prescribe conditions and terms under which pardons may be granted to felons, and (5) use of fair, concise summaries of proposed constitutional amendments and referenda going on the ballot. The measures were given initial approval at a joint session on Wednesday.

Fall River: Immediate abolition of the Fall River Board of Finance was favored by the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance. Unless the legislation is adopted the Board will continue until Dec. 31 of this year. Francis E. Kelly, former Democratic Lieutenant Governor, and Russell A. Wood, former Republican State Auditor, are members of the Board originally established in 1931 when Fall River ran into serious financial difficulty.

Fingerprinting At Quincy Planned

The employees relations committee of the Quincy Defense Council has completed plans to have employees of most of the defense industries in that city fingerprinted, it was revealed today. The plan will soon be extended to include non-defense plants also, the committee indicated.

One of the City's smaller concerns has been ordered by the Government to fingerprint all employees, it was revealed, thereby prompting action to extend the idea to include all local industries. The committee contended it would be a good idea to fingerprint all civilians, starting on a voluntary basis.

WBZ to Interview Monitor Correspondent

Colton Morris, WBZ Director of Special Events, will interview Edmund Stevens, special foreign correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, in a special program over Stations WBZ and WBZA this evening from 6:45 to 7:00 o'clock (E. D. T.)

Mr. Stevens recently returned to this country after extensive experience covering diplomatic and military news in Finland, Norway, Egypt, Ethiopia, and the Balkans. While abroad, he frequently radiocast as well as wrote his observations.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

For Monday, June 16

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, June 15

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Programs For Sunday, June 15

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
4:30 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc). Christian Science program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Vacation Clothes

Here are crisp, cool fashions to make your summer budget stretch a long way.

Dresses $2.25 up
Hats $1.00 up
Gay Accessories

**

Netherlands Royal Visitors to Boston Relax After Friday's Round of Events

Pilgrim Maids of 1941

In strictly New England garb, seven young women will, on July 1, start their duties as northern New England's first air stewardesses, on Northeast Airlines' three new 24-passenger Douglas planes. Photo, snapped at East Boston Airport, shows, left to right, Miss Beth Strange, Portland, Maine, graduate of Westbrook Junior College; Miss Frances P. Whippen, Dorchester, Mass., graduate of Kathleen Dell School, and Miss Mary Jane Hammond, New York City, who on Monday will be graduated from the University of Vermont.

Plans Made For Institute At Wellesley

Interest in the New England Institute of International Relations is reaching a new high this year, its director, George A. Selleck, reports as the opening date approaches. The Institute is to begin its tenth annual session on the campus of Wellesley College on June 23, and enrollments are pouring in on its office at 5 Longfellow Park, Cambridge.

As in earlier years, the program of the ten-day session includes morning lecture courses by experts on the Institute staff; informal afternoon discussions on the shady lawns of the campus beside Lake Waban; and evening lectures by visiting authorities on various subjects. These evening lectures, in Alumnae Hall, are open to the public.

The general theme of the Institute this year is: "World Democracy—How Shall We Build It?" Morning lecture courses will deal with the following sub-divisions of this subject: "The Revolt Against Liberal Civilization"; "The Struggle for Power in Europe and Asia"; "Latin America — Near Neighbors or Good Neighbors?"; "The New International Economics"; "Religion in a World of Violence"; "Democracy and Post-War Reconstruction," and "Community Education in World Affairs."

The first public lecture will be given on the evening of Monday, June 23, by Dr. Enrique De Lozada —former Bolivian diplomat who is now Professor of Political Science at Williams College. Dr. De Lozada's subject will be "The Other American Republics and the European War."

Sir Norman Angell, British authority on international affairs, will be the speaker the following evening. His subject will be "The Future of the British Empire."

The Institute is sponsored by The American Friends Service Committee in co-operation with The Council for Social Action of the Congregational Christian Churches. Its objective is to aid in promoting sane and well-informed thinking on world issues. Although designed especially for teachers, writers, ministers, club officials and other leaders of community thought, it is open to anyone interested in international relations. Both resident and non-resident members are welcomed.

Gordon A. Shearer

Scholarship Students Graduate From Tufts and Jackson

Three of four seniors, recipients of Trustees Scholarships, who tomorrow conclude with distinction their college careers begun four years ago under such brilliant auspices. Left to right: Brewster Miller, Springfield, Mass.; Ruth Clark, Suffield, Conn., and Stuart C. Peterson, Auburndale, Mass.

Tufts to Award 488 Degrees At Commencement Exercises

Degrees will be conferred upon 488 graduates from the eight schools of Tufts College tomorrow afternoon at Commencement exercises that climax a four-day round of festivities, which opened with Tufts Night at Pops in Symphony Hall on Thursday.

The program will take place at 3:30 o'clock, in the Pavilion beside the Goddard Chapel, and in addition to the degrees in course, Dr. Leonard Carmichael, President of the College, will bestow honorary awards upon a selected group of persons who have rendered distinguished service to Tufts.

Concluding a survey of the 80 seniors in the Tufts Engineering School, who will graduate tomorrow afternoon, Dean Harry F. Burden disclosed that all have been assured positions after leaving school.

Duty in Army

Approximately one-fourth of the group, however, will report for duty to the different armed forces of the country almost immediately after receiving their degrees. Fifteen of the class have been commissioned ensigns in the Naval Reserves and Air Corps. Three have been drafted, but were deferred until after graduation. One student, Robert S. Bethe, of Medford, will be aboard a U. S. battleship the day of graduation. He was ordered to report for duty yesterday.

Alumni Day

Today is Alumni day, the many sessions being devoted to the renewing of old acquaintanceships and the reviving of old memories among members of seven decades of reunion classes.

The Alumni Dinner was held this noon, highlight of the program being the presentation of alumni awards for distinguished service to the College, in the Cousens Gymnasium.

A special feature of Alumni Day was the party arranged for the children of returning alumni. The youngsters were entertained by themselves this morning and afternoon, entirely separate from the Alumni celebration.

The 85th Commencement season will close on Monday night with a Senior Class Prom in the Cousens Gymnasium, with Bob Chesters' Orchestra.

Dutch Plan Reception To Royal Couple

Boston's Royal visitors, Crown Princess Juliana of The Netherlands and Prince Consort Bernhard, rested today following yesterday's full round of events during which the Princess received an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at Mount Holyoke College and met more than 600 distinguished Bostonians at a brilliant reception at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum last night.

This afternoon at 4 o'clock Dutch residents of Boston will hold a reception for the couple at the Algonquin Club. Dutch children in native costume, headed by Patsy Blackwood of Wellesley and Willemyntje Reinders of Boston, will present Princess Juliana with flowers. Approximately 175 guests will be present.

Last night's reception was a regal affair. The stately rooms of the Museum full of old world paintings and tapestries and illumined only by the mellow glow of real candles provided a splendid setting.

Entertainment Timetable

Theater

Shubert—
"Meet the People," presented by Danny Dare. Featuring Elizabeth Talbot-Martin, Henny Youngman, Joe Faye. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30. (Last day.)

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30—
Quincy Porter, Guest Conductor:
Procession of Bacchus, from "Sylvia" ..... Delibes
Overture to "Semiramide" ..... Rossini
Suite from "Henry VIII" ..... German
"Pan-Americana" ..... Arnold A. Chaitman
Wallace Goodrich, Guest Conductor:
"Psyché and Eros," from "Psyché" ..... Franck
First Movement, Violin Concerto ..... Tchaikovsky
Soloist: Dorothy Louise Johnson
"Jubilee," from the "Symphonic Sketches" ..... Chadwick
Francis Findlay, Guest Conductor:
"Vienna Blood," Waltzes ..... Strauss
The New England Conservatory Chorus
Chorus of Bacchantes, from "Philemon and Baucis" ..... Gounod
"Charm Me Asleep" ..... Leslie
(Unaccompanied)
Chorale and Finale from "Meistersinger" ..... Wagner

Sunday Night at the Pops

Boston Garden—8
Overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor" ..... Nicolai
Third Movement from "Pathetic" Symphony ..... Tchaikovsky
Rhapsody in Blue ..... Gershwin
Soloist: Jesus María Sanroma

Films in Boston

Civic Repertory Theater—
"Walt Disney Festival." 2:55, 6, 9:25. "Lost Patrol." Victor McLaglen, Boris Karloff and Alan Hale. 1:45, 5, 8:20.

Exeter—
"The Devil and Miss Jones." Jean Arthur and Charles Coburn. 3:25, 6:20, 9:20. "Shadows on the Stairs." Frieda Inescort and Bruce Lester. 2:05, 5:05, 8.

Fenway—
"Devil Dogs of the Air." Pat O'Brien. 11:50 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:50. "Affectionately Yours." Merle Oberon, Rita Hayworth. 1:25, 4:45, 8:05.

Fine Arts—
"Volga Volga." 1, 3, 5, 7:05, 9:20. "March of Time." 2:40, 4:45, 6:50, 9.

Keith Memorial—
"In the Navy Now." Abbott and Costello. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:55, 10. "A Very Young Lady." Jane Withers. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:30. "Information Please." 12:30, 3:35, 6:45, 9:50.

Kenmore—
"So Ends Our Night." Fredric March and Margaret Sullavan. 2:40, 5:50, 9:30. "Trail of the Vigilantes." Franchot Tone. 1:30, 4:40, 8.

Majestic—
"Citizen Kane," starring Orson Welles. Daily 2:30 and 8:30. Sundays at 2:30 and 8:30. (Last week.)

Metropolitan—
"Caught in the Draft." Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. "There's Magic in Music." Allan Jones, Susanna Foster. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:30.

Modern—
"Blood and Sand." Tyrone Power, Linda Darnell and Rita Hayworth. 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:20. "The Cowboy and the Blonde." 9:35 a. m., 1:05 4:30, 8:05.

Orpheum—
"A Woman's Face." Joan Crawford. 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:55, 10:05. "Broadway Limited." Marjorie Woodworth, Victor McLaglen. 11:10 a. m., 2:50, 5:35, 8:45.

Paramount—
"Devil Dogs of the Air." Pat O'Brien. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:56, 6:40, 9:50. "Affectionately Yours." Merle Oberon, Rita Hayworth. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—
"Missing Ten Days." 9:45 a. m., 12:35, 3:20, 6:10, 8:55. "Hello Sucker." Hugh Herbert. 11:15 a. m., 2:05, 4:50, 7:40, 10:25.

Scollay—
"Blood and Sand." Tyrone Power, Linda Darnell and Rita Hayworth. 11 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:20. "The Cowboy and the Blonde." 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time—China Fights Back." "Empires in Exile." "Mediterranean Ports." "Photographing Girls for Magazine Covers," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"A Woman's Face." Joan Crawford. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10:05. "Broadway Limited." Marjorie Woodworth, Victor McLaglen. 1:40, 8:10, 8:40.

Telepix—
"China Fights." "Top Flight Tunes." "Harriet Parsons," cartoons and 30 minutes news digest. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Larceny Street." Jack Buchanan. 9:38, a. m., 12:27, 3:16, 6:05, 8:54. "Her Jungle." Dorothy Lamour. 10:57 a. m., 1:46, 4:35, 7:24, 10:03.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "The Great Lie." Bette Davis. "Power Dive." Richard Arlen. 1:15 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "The Great Lie." Bette Davis and George Brent. "The Bad Man." Wallace Beery. 2 and 8
Regent: "The Sea Wolf." Edward G. Robinson. "Jennie." Virginia Gilmore and William Henry. Continuous 1:30-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Come Live With Me." Hedy Lamarr and James Stewart. "Tall, Dark and Handsome." Cesar Romero. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "The Great Lie." Bette Davis. "Scotland Yard." Nancy Kelly. 1:30 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Blondie Goes Latin." 4:25, 8. "Penny Serenade." Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 2:20, 5:50 9:25.
Brookline Village: "Remedy for Riches." Jean Hersholt. 1:50, 5:11, 8:15. "Bad Man." Wallace Beery. 4:01, 7:05, 10:09.
Cleveland Circle: "The Devil and Miss Jones." Jean Arthur and Charles Coburn. "Wagons Roll at Night." Humphrey Bogart and Sylvia Sidney. 1:30-11.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "The Devil and Miss Jones." Jean Arthur and Charles Coburn. "Power Dive." Richard Arlen. 1-11.
Harvard: "Tobacco Road." Charley Grapewin. "Sleeper's West." Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 7:45.
University: "That Night in Rio." Alice Faye. 3:05, 6:20, 9:40. "Model Wife." Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "The Man Who Lost Himself." Brian Aherne and Kay Francis. "Scotland Yard." Nancy Kelly. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Ziegfeld Girl." Judy Garland and James Stewart. "The Penalty." Lionel Barrymore.
Dorchester: "Mr. Dynamite." Lloyd Nolan. "Ridin' on a Rainbow." Gene Autry. 2. Continuous 7-11.
Franklin: "Ziegfeld Girl." Judy Garland and James Stewart. 3:15, 9:30. "The Penalty." Lionel Barrymore. 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "Pot o' Gold." James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. 12:55, 4:15. "The Great Lie." Bette Davis and George Brent. 2:27, 6:12, 9:47.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Lady from Cheyenne." Loretta Young and Robert Preston. "Shadows on the Stairs." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Bad Man." Wallace Beery. 2, 4:37, 7:15, 9:51. "Great Mr. Nobody." 3:18, 5:55, 8:32.
Park: "Philadelphia Story." Katharine Hepburn. "Dead Men Tell." Sidney Toler. 1:45 and 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary." Mickey Rooney. "Sleeper's West." Lloyd Nolan. 1:50 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Wagons Roll at Night." Humphrey Bogart and Sylvia Sidney. "They Met in Argentina." Maureen O'Hara and James Ellison. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Road to Zanzibar." Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 2:30, 6, 9:. "Sleeper's West." Lloyd Nolan. 4, 7:30, 10:30.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Hit Parade." Kenny Baker and Frances Langford. "Night Train." Margaret Lockwood. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "Trial of Mary Dugan." Larraine Day and Robert Young. 3:50, 7:35. "Penny Serenade." Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 1:45, 5:30, 9:15.
Mystic: "Power Dive." Richard Arlen and Jean Parker. 1:55, 5, 8:05. "Road to Zanzibar." Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30.
Maplewood: "I'm Nobody's Sweetheart." Helen Parrish. 1:45, 4:59, 8:13. "Cherokee Strip." Richard Dix. 2:53, 6:07, 9:21.
Strand: "Reaching for the Sun." Joel McCrea. 1:45, 5, 8. "The Devil and Miss Jones." Jean Arthur. 3:15, 6:30, 9:30.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Pot O' Gold." James Stewart. "Great Lie." Bette Davis. Continuous 1:30-11.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Little Nellie Kelly." Judy Garland, George Murphy. "The Bad Man." Wallace Beery. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Back Street." Margaret Sullavan. 2:25, 8:20. "Phantom Submarine." Anita Louise. 4, 6:40, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary." Mickey Rooney. "Scotland Yard." Nancy Kelly. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Devil and Miss Jones." Jean Arthur. 3:25, 9:25. "The Penalty." 2, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "That Night in Rio." Alice Faye and Don Ameche. "San Francisco Docks." 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Pot o' Gold." James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. "Dead Men Tell." Sidney Toler. 1:30 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "The Trial of Mary Dugan." Robert Young and Lafaine Day. "Reaching for the Sun." Joel McCrea and Ellen Drew.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Scattergood Baines." Guy Kibbee. "The Gay Vagabond."
Strand: "Penny Serenade." Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. "Lucky Devils." Richard Arlen and Andy Devine.

REVERE — "Boulevard: "Wagons Roll at Night." Humphrey Bogart. "Las Vegas Nights." Tommy Dorsey. 2 and 8.
Revere: "Wagons Roll at Night." Humphrey Bogart. 2 and 8. "Las Vegas Nights." Tommy Dorsey. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Escape to Glory." Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. "Raffles." David Niven. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "The Bad Man." Wallace Beery. "Land of Liberty." 2 and 8.
Central: "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob." George Murphy and Lucille Ball. "The Mad Doctor." Basil Rathbone. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Hudson's Bay." Paul Muni. "Villain Still Pursued Her." 2 and 8.
Strand: "Invisible Woman." John Barrymore. "Golden Hoofs." Jane Withers. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Topper Returns." Joan Blondell and Robert Young. "Dead Men Tell." Sidney Toler. 1:30 and 7:30.
Strand: "Wagons Roll at Night." Humphrey Bogart. "Devil Commands." 1:30. Continuous from 5:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Come Live With Me." James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Maisie Was a Lady." Ann Sothern. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Jennie." Virginia Gilmore and William Henry. 2:09, 8:09. "Ellery Queen, Master Detective." Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 3:50, 9:50.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Great Lie." Bette Davis. "Pot o' Gold." Continuous from 2 to 11.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Road to Zanzibar." Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Scotland Yard." Nancy Kelly and John Loder. 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Hudson's Bay." Paul Muni. "Calling All Husbands." Ernest Truex. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLY—Strand: "Road to Zanzibar." Bing Crosby and Bob Hope. "Shadows on the Stairs." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary." Mickey Rooney. "Ellery Queen, Master Detective." Ralph Bellamy. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "That Night in Rio." Alice Faye and Don Ameche. "Shadows on the Stairs." 2 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-in Theater: "The Lady in Question." Brian Aherne and Rita Hayworth. "Melody and Moonlight." Johnny Downs. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Footsteps in the Dark." Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 3:34, 8:09. "Golden Hoofs." Jane Withers. 2:17, 6:45, 9:55.

Beginning Monday

CLEARANCE
Cotton and Linen Dress Goods

Our entire stock remnants, broken assortments, and discontinued styles, greatly reduced, and arranged in lengths from 1 to 5 yards. Sold only by the piece. Second floor.

Our regular 50c printed piques
Our regular 45c cotton prints
Our regular 45c checked sheers
Our regular 35c printed dimities
Our regular 40c printed waffle cloth
Our regular 40c printed lawns
Our regular 50c printed lace cloths
Our regular 40c printed cotton shantungs
Our regular 50c chambrays
Our regular 40c printed cords
25c yard

Our regular $1 printed rayon-and-flax shantungs
Our regular 65c printed sheer seersuckers
Our regular 65c printed waffle cloths
Our regular 75c woven colored piques
Our regular 75c Norwegian play suitings
Our regular 75c printed cotton poplins
Our regular $1 imported ginghams
Our regular $1.50 and $2 imported novelty linens
Our regular 75c chambrays
Our regular $1.50 checked suiting linens
Our regular 85c rayon-and-cotton seersuckers
Our regular 65c cotton seersuckers
50c yard

Stearns
BOSTON

Beginning Monday

Sale of Remnants of Imported and Domestic Woolens

$1.00, $1.50 and $2.00 yd.

Regularly $2 to $5 a yard. One of the finest assortments of quality remnant woolens that we have offered in a June sale. A new purchase that includes coat-weight, suiting-weight, and dress-weight woolens in novelty weaves and choice tweeds. Sold only by the piece. Lengths: 1 to 3½ yards. In black and a large color assortment. Second floor.

Stearns
BOSTON

ANNUAL JUNE SALE

begins Monday

June 16

Outstanding values in brand-new merchandise of Stearns' dependable quality, at thrift prices. In addition to the new, there will be drastic markdowns in fashions of the moment and household utilities in daily use.

Stearns
BOSTON

Brand-new merchandise

ANNUAL JUNE SALE

beginning Monday, June 10

Women's Sheer Dresses

$16

Regularly $29.95 to $35. A group of printed rayon sheer dresses and suits. Some are tailored, others softly draped for afternoon wear with pleatings and cordings. Colorful and monotone prints on grounds of black, copen, navy or green. Women's regular and "specialized" sizes.

fourth floor

Misses' Striped Dresses

$9

Regularly $10.95. A special group of novelty rayon stripes in three proven styles . . . tailored, casual and shirtwaist models. Blue, copper, red or green. Misses' sizes.

fourth floor

Brand-new Straw Hats

sixth floor salon hats
regularly $5.75 to $7.50 . . . **$3.85**
street floor budget hats
regularly $2.95 . . . . . **$1.95**

Summer hats that have been our most successful models, made up for us as reorders at June sale prices. The $3.85 hats are rough or smooth straw with medium or large brims, in white, navy or burnt. In this group are young hats, a few pompadours, and plenty of women's hats in head sizes 21½ to 23½. The $1.95 hats are knotted sisal straw in white, natural, or cocoa . . . large and small semi-bonnet styles and a medium-brim style for women.

Pastel Wool Coats

$13

Regularly $17 to $25. All-wool coats with rayon linings. Boxy and fitted styles. White, pink, yellow, blue, cherry or aqua. Misses', women's and "specialized" sizes.

sixth floor

Misses' Bathing Suits

$4

Regularly $6 and $7. A group of printed cotton dressmaker bathing suits in one-piece and two-piece (bras and shorts) styles. Gay and colorful prints. Rayon acetate linings. Sizes 12 to 20.

beach club, sixth floor

Stearns
BOSTON

Will you please make careful selections on sale goods. Credits are expensive to you and us. No mail or telephone orders on sale goods.

Finns Seeking to Provide For Veterans of Russian War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 14—In the midst of a gigantic postwar reconstruction effort, Finland has not forgotten its 7,000 soldiers disabled in the war with Russia. Persons of every class and condition today are co-operating in a rebuilding program which scorns the dole as a solution and looks to making veterans economically independent citizens.

The gratitude of the Finnish people for these men whose ordinary usefulness was cut down in defense of their homeland, has found spontaneous expression in the establishment of retraining courses, in loans of cash and tools and in the building of hundreds of small "war-veteran villages."

Organized under the auspices of bodies like the Finnish Red Cross, War Veterans' and War Comrades' leagues and the women's Lotta Svaard defense auxiliary, the villages, generally of from 10 to 25 houses each, are springing up all over Finland. Almost like an old-fashioned American house-raising, peoples and organizations have banded together to aid by donating land, doing the actual building, furnishing equipment and maintaining essential services.

Typical of the war-veteran village program, according to Finnish news sources here, is the story of the Settlement at Jarvenpaa, 20 miles from Helsingfors, where a group of 11 families has been located on a wooded tract donated by a local farmer. The houses, detached one-story bungalows, were shipped in sections from a prefabricating factory in the Capital city.

The War Comrades' and Veterans' organizations raised money for the furniture and other home equipment, including radios. The local power and light board donated a year's free electricity for each family. Houses were let on a 20-year rent-purchase agreement, without interest charges and with rentals for the first year at a minimum of 50 cents a month per room, thus making a four-room house rent at $2 a month.

Rents will be increased the second year, and the occupant may at any time hasten final ownership by increasing still more the rent he pays. The Jarvenpaa village was officially turned over to the new occupants about a month ago.

To aid the disabled men in obtaining regular employment, the Lotta Svaard organization is sending them to retraining courses lasting as long as a year in some cases. Meanwhile, instead of maintaining their dependents on the dole, the wives have been furnished with knitting machines and Government contracts and are producing knitted goods for the Army, Navy, Civil Guards and other departments.

Recently students of the Technical University in Helsingfors, women as well as men, organized a spring "working bee" at Jarvenpaa and cleared a 325-foot road, five acres of forest, and a 2½ acres potato field. In such manner, it was declared, the Finnish people are, thoughtfully and unobtrusively, providing for the future of the disbaled veterans.

Air Chief Marshal Takes Command Of Plane-Ferrying

LONDON, June 14 (AP) — Air Chief Marshal Sir Frederick Bowhill, developer of the coastal command, took over today direction of a new organization to handle trans-Atlantic plane-ferrying.

Sir Frederick's appointment to the new command was announced yesterday by the Air Ministry. He will be succeeded as commander-in-chief of the coastal command by Air Marshal Sir Philip Joubert de la Ferte.

Trans-ocean airplane ferry service had been a function of the Ministry of Aircraft Production, but informed British said transfer of the service ot the Air Ministry and appointment of an RAF officer as its commander do not indicate the new organization will be made a military unit. Such a move, it was said, might mean the loss of services now being rendered by veteran United States civilian pilots whose experience in the work has proved of great value to England.

Plight of Belgium At Surrender Told

LONDON, June 14 (AP)—Belgium had no tanks or aircraft and her army was running short of food and ammunition when she surrendered to the Germans last June 27, Sir Patrick Hastings told a British court yesterday.

Sir Patrick made the statement on behalf of his client, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Rogers Keyes, who was a special British liaison officer to Belgian King Leopold, in a King's Bench libel action brought by Sir Roger against the Daily Mirror Newspapers, Ltd., a British publishing company.

The London Daily Mirror had criticized Sir Roger for his advice to suspend judgment of King Leopold until the facts were known.

Swedes Maintain Neutrality; Want Britain to Win

Foreign policy now based on practical knowledge of encirclement from totalitarian powers.

One rarely meets with a pro-Nazi, as people realize that all hopes lie in democracy.

Just back in the United States from an intensive study of conditions in Sweden, Mr. Moe writes of one of the few remaining democracies in Europe. The following article is the first of a series.

By M. Lorimer Moe

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Overwhelming sympathy for the British cause, despite Sweden's virtual imprisonment within the new German orbit, is the most striking fact in Swedish life today.

Officially, and actually, Sweden is neutral, but that neutrality is dictated largely by geographical circumstance. The Swedes have ever been a practical people. Present Swedish foreign policy is based on a realistic appreciation of the country's encirclement by the expanding totalitarian powers. But, while that policy has the united support of the Swedish people, it in no way indicates the fervent desire of an overwhelming majority of Swedes for a British victory.

This desire is equally evident in all phases of Swedish life and among all classes of the 6,500,000 inhabitants. It is said that 95 per cent of the people hope for an ultimate British victory. Whatever the figure, it is certainly true that one rarely encounters a Swede with even mildly pro-Nazi sympathies and the avowedly Nazi Swede is exceedingly rare. Industrialists and workers, farmers, commercial leaders and professional people are equally convinced that democracy cannot survive in Sweden only, and they desire its survival.

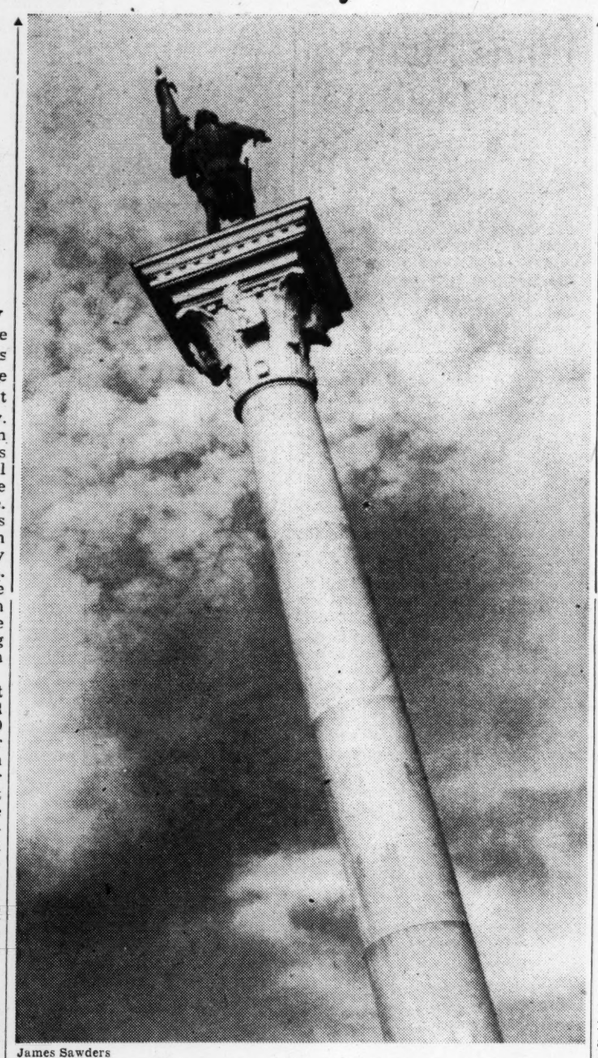
Condemned by Labor Unions

Anti-Nazi sentiment is most intense in the labor unions, whose rolls list nearly all the white-collar workers as well as the workers in factories, forests and mines, and the crews of Swedish ships. They have witnessed the crushing of the unions under National Socialism, first in Germany, then in the Nazi-occupied countries, and are determined to avert a similar fate.

The feeling of this group may properly be termed hatred of Nazi-ism—a hatred which finds expression in many ways. An excellent example is furnished by the tales which find their way to civilian circles via Swedish soldiers returning from duty along the strongly guarded Norwegian frontier. They report scores of cases of German sentries being shot by Swedish "neutrality" patrols. Attempts to verify such stories meet with vehement denials from Swedish military leaders, but the reports persist.

Well-informed persons told this writer that the situation became so grave last fall that a secret meeting between Lieut.-Gen. Olaf Gerhard Thoernell, Commander in Chief of the Swedish armed forces, and Gen. Nicolaus von Falkenhorst, German commander in Norway, occurred somewhere alone the frontier.

At this alleged meeting, it is said, an agreement was reached providing for withdrawal of both the German and Swedish outposts to points which would make the German sentries less attractive targets for Swedish marksmen. Statements as to the number of German victims of such marksmanship range from 60 to 90. Even the greatest number is not important in itself—and it must be remembered that all such reports are officially denied—but it is significant that the stories are repeated in Sweden with obvious relish.



James Sawders

Englebrecht Monument, Stockholm Town Hall

Opposed by Trade Groups

Businessmen, big and little, and those dependent on commercial life for their existence, constitute the next great Swedish bloc of British sympathizers. It would be unfair to say that their motives are entirely selfish, but the fact remains that they fear destruction of Sweden's economic order should the country become dominated by the Nazis.

With a few outstanding exceptions, the pro-Nazi element in Sweden falls into a readily identifiable group of unsuccessful businessmen, disappointed army officers, and disgruntled civil servants. Their number is not significant. They are men, for the greater part, whose personal failure to achieve success has left them with a grievance against Swedish democracy and the feeling that they will fare better under a system of Fascist regimentation. Their reasoning fails to take into account the Nazi teaching that only the most able members of a society are fit for leadership.

There are few persons of any prominence among the Swedish Nazis. Exceptions are such individuals as Torsten Kreuger, brother of the late Ivar Kreuger of Kreuger-Toll fame, and a handful of old-school natural scientists, such as the explorer Sven Hedin, who have always deeply respected German learning.

The Kreuger Case

Torsten Kreuger, publisher of two Stockholm dailies, is conducting a one-man campaign against Swedish authority. Convicted a few years ago of misrepresenting the financial status of an enterprise which he controlled (to enhance the salability of new securities) he was sentenced to serve several months in prison. The conviction was appealed and affirmed by all the courts, including the Swedish Supreme court, and Kreuger served the prison term. He has never ceased, however, to regard himself as a victim of persecution. Kreuger has never had personal political ambitions nor is he politically influential.

Those elements in the Swedish population which have no strong sympathy for either of the belligerents grow smaller and smaller as the war continues. They can be divided generally into two groups: Those who prefer a British victory, but hesitate to voice their feelings because of a fear that Naziism will win; and the sincere pacifists. Together these groups represent less than 3 per cent of the population. They are entirely lacking in influential spokesmen.

Instantly impressed with the strong pro-British sentiment when he arrived in Sweden early this Spring, the writer began a search for the factors which had produced this profound effect on Swedish opinion. It was not a difficult task.

Recall Fate of Finland

The Swedes are proud of the prestige they have gained in the eyes of the world through the medium of their socially conscious democracy. They were shocked by the German assistance which made it possible for Russia to deal the decisive blow at little Finland.

The German-Russian pact was even more shocking. Finally, the methods employed by the Germans in an effort to Nazify occupied Norway have awakened the Swedes to a stern realization of the conditions which would prevail in Sweden if she were to share Norway's fate.

Most interesting of these factors is the German-Russian pact, the signing of which was greeted with disbelief in Sweden. Its effect was equally profound on those who had previously inclined toward either Naziism or Communism in the belief that the one was the most effective weapon for combating the other. Those with a traditional fear of Russia as Sweden's historic enemy, as well as those with a more modern distaste for Communist Russia in particular, were amazed that Germany could even consider a pact with its "arch enemy." Former Communist sympathizers were even more shocked by what they called the perfidy of Moscow.

The result was not confusion, as might have been expected, but such unity of all influential political groups in Sweden as the country has never known in modern times. Typical of this unity was the demonstration at Stockholm on May 1 when a leader of the Swedish Federation of Labor unions appeared on the same platform with leaders of the Conservative, Liberal, and Labor parties to urge continued co-operation of all elements of the population for the common defense.

Swedish solidarity will continue for the duration of the crisis despite any change in German-Russian relations, according to intelligent appraisers of the situation. The effect of the pact was too profound to permit an early return to the former Swedish attitudes toward those countries. Furthermore, informed Swedish circles do not expect any serious breach in German-Russan relations in the near future.

Nazis Entered Paris Year Ago

By a Staff Writer of the Associated Press

NEW YORK, June 13—Just a year ago, a warm sunny morning, I stood on the Boulevard de La Madeleine and watched the long, gray-green column of German troops enter the silent City of Paris.

The troops were the combat divisions rolling in pursuit of the retreating French—the first German troops to enter Paris since the War of 1870.

Only a handful of silent, stunned Frenchmen were left in the City—most of the population was strung out in great refugee columns stretching along all roads to the south.

Windows were shuttered and barred.

Only the French "agent" in blue uniform who remained with German agreement patrolled the streets and stood silently and helplessly by as the German military police came on motorcycle and took over the traffic direction for their troops.

They were the first that Paris saw—the motorcycle riders in the raincoat and helmet that gives even the most innocent-looking German the appearance of a powerful machine.

Many of the French didn't know they were so close. When they came out that morning for their papers there were these little knots of motorcycle riders parked at the corners, their guns conveniently handy, the boulevards empty and waiting.

Then, a little later, came the first of the troops.

They all rode, Trucks, automobiles, many with Belgian and Dutch licenses, some tanks, motorcycles, bicycles and horse-drawn vehicles.

Staff cars and officers dashed importantly down the street as the column, keeping strictly to the right half of the road, streamed through the City. There was a surprising amount of horse-drawn equipment and surprisingly few tanks.

Steaming as they rolled through were the pressure cookers, some on trucks, some on horse-drawn wagons, preparing the next meal.

There were few signs of battle on these troops. They were shaved, their uniforms were clean, their equipment shining, their horses fresh and glistening. The only signs of pressure were the occasional soldiers sleeping as they moved by—sleeping although they were entering Paris.

Underground Carpet For British Cabinet

LONDON, June 14 (AP)—From the current issue of the employees' magazine of a famous Glasgow carpet firm:

"The firm has, during the 20 years of its history, supplied carpets for many and various uses but never before for use 100 feet below ground.

"This particular order is for an emergency deep shelter which can be used by the British Cabinet for its meetings if required."

Japanese Ship Officer Held on Defense Charge

TACOMA, Wash., June 14 (AP)—Treasury Department agents are holding Tyusaka Nichida, quartermaster of the Japanese Ship Koei Maru, on charges of violating the National Defense Act.

Agents, who arrested him at Aberdeen, said he visited every drug store in that city on June 8 and purchased all available stocks of mercury with intent to export the substance, vital to national defense.

Eight pounds of mercury were confiscated.

Finns on 'Rationed Hunger' Facing Food Crisis in Winter

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 14—Finland, living on "rationed hunger," is seriously in need of American assistance in food and clothing, according to Kaarlo Kuusamo, formerly Finnish Consul-General in New York, who returned to the United States this week after an extensive tour through his native country.

Mr. Kuusamo, who goes to Montreal in a few days to take up duties as Finnish Consul-General in Canada, said Finnish reconstruction work was proceeding satisfactorily, but that a crisis in food and clothing will come next winter. The American Red Cross is helping generously, as are American Finnish relief groups, but Finland's food shortage remains about 40 per cent out of the normal supply, and Finnish children need powdered milk and fats, he declared.

Mr. Kuusamo denied reports of recent large German troop landings in Finland, saying that by an agreement similar to that between Germany and Sweden, she has had to allow Germany to use two Finnish ports as points of transit for German troops passing to occupied Norway, but the troops are not allowed to carry their arms while crossing Finland.

Meanwhile, reports from Sweden forecast poor crops in 1941, with the rainfall in March through May only one third of normal and temperatures low. The outlook for winter grains in southern Sweden was declared to be unfavorable, but with northern Sweden better off.

Only 2 'Streets' in Shanghai

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Local residents are still recovering from the surprise caused by the revelation that despite the hundreds of miles of roadways here theirs is a city of only two streets. This is one of the unusual facts about Shanghai contained in a pocket-size booklet just published here by A. H. Gordon and entitled, strangely enough, "Streets of Shanghai." It is a combination of local history and legend concerning the thoroughfares which Shanghailanders tread daily and about which few of them know anything more than the mere names.

The reason that there are only two "streets" here—Market Street and Gas Street—is that for some obscure reason Shanghai has for generations gone in for naming its roadways roads, lanes, rues, routes, passages, avenues and boulevards. Why there are only two exceptions isn't recounted by Mr. Gordon, although it is probable that the French Concession authorities from the earliest days right down to the present time never considered calling a thoroughfare by anything but the French name, while in the International Settlement the earliest towpaths actually were far more like country lanes or roads than like city streets.

The oldest and best-known of all Shanghai's streets, Mr. Gordon points out, is The Bund, the wide thoroughfare which runs along the Whangpoo River and on which the oldest business firms are situated. Bund is a Hindustani word, Mr. Gordon says, meaning "a made embankment on a waterfront," and is a word which Shanghai owes to the early settlers from the East India Co. Another debt to the same company is "Amherst Avenue," which receives its name from the ship "Lord Amherst" that brought the first East India Co. representative here 109 years ago seeking trade.

Downtown Shanghai is a maze of busy, hustling thoroughfares, those running parallel to the Bund being named after Chinese provinces and those at right angles after Chinese cities. The latter start from the boundary of the Settlement and French Concession and run west in alphabetical order—Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Kiukiang, Nanking, and Peking—while the main north and south arteries are thrown together without any apparent rhyme or reason. It's customary to tell a friend you'll meet him "at Nanking and Szechuen," which isn't as topsy-turvy a piece of Chinese geography as the visitor might imagine but an announcement that the meeting's to be held at probably the busiest intersection in the city.

More streets are named after early settlers and officials of 50 and 75 years ago than after any other people, regions or things, with the possible exception of World War heroes. In the French Concession some 24 streets have been given the names of French boys from Shanghai who were killed in the 1914-18 war, while other streets bear the names of such leaders of that struggle as Pershing, Foch, Joffre, Pétain, and Haig.

Other noted persons in history whose memorials include the names of Shanghai streets are Marco Polo, Abraham Lincoln, King Edward VII, Gen. Charles George Gordon, and Cardinal Mercier.

Americans may be surprised to find in east Asia a street known as "Mohawk Road." It was named, indirectly at least, after a race horse rather than a tribe of American redskins; however. The road led originally to the home of Henry Morris, who named all his racing ponies after Indian tribes and who called his home "Mohawk Lodge."

Other surprises:

Rue Jeanne d'Arc—after a French warship that visited here almost 90 years ago.

McLeod Road—after the doctor who introduced the automobile to Shanghai.

War Cost Committee Slated To Continue Task in Canada

By Morris McDougall

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 14—The Special Committee of the Commons set up in March last to study war costs will likely continue to operate as an integral and valuable part of the administration of the country's war effort. At the suggestion of the Opposition, to which the Government readily acceded, the Committee was organized as a means of giving Members of Parliament a more intimate and practical role in the war program.

The suggestion was based on the actual experience of the Parliament at Westminster where a similar Committee has been operating for some time, with, it is said, very satisfactory results. One of the major recommendations in the interim report tabled by the Dominion House Committee runs parallel to the situation now existing in Britain in regard to the financial control of war costs.

The report says: "In the United Kingdom the respective functions of the civilian authorities in war departments who are in control of financial matters and of the service authorities who are in charge of war operations and are responsible for their success, are well understood and accepted by one another as necessary, complementary and ancillary to one another."

The Dominion Committee suggested that the financial control of war expenditures in the service departments should be in the hands of the civilian authorities of those departments. These authorities are the Deputy Ministers or permanent heads of the departments and the civilian officers under their jurisdiction.

Civilian Responsible

The Committee in its report explains the situation in this way. "The furnishing of financial resources for war purposes is a civilian responsibility of the nation at large and there is a duty on the part of the Minister of each defense department to see that the resources so furnished are used to the best possible advantage."

The other members of the Cabinet and the Treasury Board assist the Minister by putting their stamp of approval on estimates, but the Minister and his colleagues have the right to expect that the Deputy Minister and his civilian officers have carefully scrutinized and passed on the estimates before they are placed in the hands of the Ministry. The report recommends that a Financial Superintendent should be appointed as an assistant to the Deputy Minister of each defense department. This official should be a civilian, entirely independent of the service personnel, and should be responsible directly to the Deputy Minister. The report points out that in Great Britain there is a Director of Finance, responsible to the Permanent Undersecretary of State for War, who has in his charge the general preparation of war estimates. This official in Britain is a civilian with army experience.

The functions of the Superintendent in Canada's defense departments would be similar to those of the British Director of Finance. The Superintendent will have to work in close co-operation with important service officials. It is recognized that the financial requirements of services cannot be properly determined, the report says, without the special training and knowledge of service personnel.

Economies Are Seen

Another recommendation of the report is that an Establishment Committee should be started in "any department where such an institution does not already exist." The duty of these committees would be to study establishment proposals before these proposals are sent to the Treasury Board for approval. These committees, it is claimed, would be able to bring about "very substantial economies."

The report further suggests that full and reliable statistical records on which adequate financial control could be based should be kept by the Deputy Minister's civilian officials. It is also recommended that all work in the defense departments of a routine character might be performed by civilian clerks instead of service men.

The Costs Committee makes it quite clear that while the principle on which it carried out its inquiry and makes it recommendations is that "There should be a dollar's worth of war effort for every dollar contributed by the Canadian people," it recognizes that "our forces have expanded with great rapidity, and it was not to be expected that there should be the same cost considerations during this rapid expansion as would be expected in peace time."

It points out that "your Committee was informed by the Chairman and Inspector General of the Inspection Board (of the United Kingdom and Canada) that the articles sent from Canada to the United Kingdom for war purposes were most satisfactory, and that his officers had run across only one case of dishonest practice in the whole of his inspection experience with Canadian manufacturers."

Feeding Costs

The Committee discovered in the course of its survey that the cost of feeding the Army and Air Fore from coast to coast was 31 cents per man per day for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1941. In the previous great war the cost ran from 25 to 40 cents a day and in the United States about 50 cents.

The Committee in its report says that not sufficient emphasis is being placed on the salvage of food and containers, and that "the subject should be further enquired into with a view to systematizing the whole method of salvage throughout Canada."

A subcommittee inquired into contracts with civilian flying clubs and the construction of airports and airdromes. The suggestion was made that the defense departments should each have a civilian director of construction projects. One department has already an official of this kind. Another suggestion of the Committee is that defense stores of all kinds should be subject to an independent audit. "It is strongly of the opinion," says the report, "that, apart from the audit that is imposed by statute on the Auditor General, the audit of service stores, if it is to be independent, should be performed under the jurisdiction of the Deputy Minister."

The Committee feels, says the report, that economies can be effected in such supplies as stationery, printing and advertising in the three war services, in heating, gas and oil and in transportation and freight. The Committee is of the opinion "that a further careful study of adequate controls of Army, Navy and Air Force expenditures should be made immediately in the belief that such controls will result in very large economies throughout the services, greater, no doubt, in some than in others."

"Your Committee has been informed and believes," says the report in conclusion, "that its inquiries have already been a stimulating factor in promoting economy reforms and that it can give further substantial assistance in that regard." It suggests that the Committee continue its survey during the time of adjournment of the House.

The report makes it clear that in its work the Committee is governed by the principle that "in the promotion of economies it must not in any way hamper or restrict the Canadian war effort, but rather assist and promote it."

Old Copper Coin Proves Puzzle To Asiatic Society

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Members of the Royal Asiatic Society here are busy with a problem running back three centuries or more, it is believed, in delving into the history of a small copper coin found in the yard of a foreigner in the town of Wusih.

The upcountry correspondent of the local North China Daily News reported that he was returning to his home from Church one Sunday morning when he saw a corroded disc near his front gate. After the corrosion was removed—with his evacuated wife's emery board—he said he could make out the word, "East India Company," on one side, and on the other a pair of balances and a date which appeared to him to be "1519."

This is not believed to be correct, however, since the East India Company was founded far later in Britain's history and it was still later, in the reign of Charles II in the 1600's, that the right was granted to the company to coin money. Merchants of the East-India Company were in this part of the world more than 300 years ago, even though they did not have their own currency.

Some cynics have advanced the suggestion that they anticipated the coinage right later granted them and may have turned out a few discs to impress the then gullible natives. However, it is not considered likely that any of them reached Wusih and it is even thought highly doubtful whether there was much intercourse between that town and the coast.

The question at the present time is in the hands of the Royal Asiatic Society, which is giving the mysterious coin a thorough examination.

NBC's Garden Suit Dismissed by Court

NEW YORK, June 14 (AP) — State Supreme Court Justice Lloyd Church has granted a motion to dismiss an action brought by the National Broadcasting Company against the Mutual Broadcasting System, the Twentieth Century Sporting Club, Inc., and the Gillette Safety Razor Company, on the ground that an alleged oral agreement, the basis for the complaint in the action, violated the statute of frauds and thus failed to constitute an action.

In its action NBC claimed it had entered into an oral agreement for the exclusive rights to radiocast "blow by blow" descriptions of all fights from Madison Square Garden from Oct. 1, 1941, until June 1, 1942. Later NBC claimed the Twentieth Century Sporting Club entered into a contract with MBS and Gillette for the same rights, in violation of the oral contract.

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Nazi's Imperialism Aggravates Minority Problems in Europe

Minorities—Europe's perennial problem—entered new and more difficult times as Naziism imposes its ruthless imperialism on Europe. In three articles beginning today, a highly qualified European authority on minorities analyzes available facts and looks into the future. He writes under a pseudonym.

By Anthony Field

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Naziism, sponsor of the super-race theory, has sown new minority problems broadcast over Europe instead of giving a lead toward solution of old ones.

During this military stage when German troops are occupying practically the whole of continental Europe outside of Russia, only vague outlines emerge as guides to coming dispositions of minorities.

The super-race theory actually means rule by a minority. Even now, of the 150,000,000 people under Nazi rule, not more than 80,000,000 are German. And potentially, the Nazi system envisages rule over hundreds of millions all regarded as inferior because non-Germans.

Frontiers Modified

Modifications of European frontiers, brought about as direct or indirect results of German military action, have involved deep changes for the national minorities affected. By no means were these attempts toward the reshaping of the European map undertaken with any view to the easing of minority tensions.

Just the contrary is true. All of them have been exclusively dictated by motives of imperialistic expansion and military strategy, in full disregard of natural requirements for the peoples affected.

So far the chief beneficiaries have been Germany, Soviet Russia, Hungary, Italy, and Bulgaria.

Only the Bulgarian case has some historical as well as national merits on the record. Not only did Southern Dobrudja belong until 1913 to Bulgaria—when it was ceded to Rumania—but musters a population nearly 50 per cent Bulgarian. According to the 1910 Bulgarian census there were then 47.6 per cent Bulgarians, 2.3 per cent Rumanians, and 37.8 per cent Turks. The Rumanians were, of course, eager during their rule to settle there as many of their nationals as possible. From 1930 to 1938 there were 23,408 Rumanians—among them 6,389 Kutzo-Wallachs—who immigrated, while about 50,000 Bulgars left for Bulgaria and about 52,000 Turks and Tartars for Anatolia.

New Problems Develop

Even so, about 150,000 Bulgars lived still in Southern Dobrudja when it was, in 1940, reunited with Bulgaria. Yet Sofia claims a total of 700,000 of its nationals were residing in Rumania in 1937. Thus, the 1940 cession leaves nearly four-fifths of these Bulgars under Rumanian rule. Bucharest in 1930 admitted only 370,000 Bulgars as living on its territory. Anyway, this operation can be summed up by stating that it is unique in alleviating a minority problem without setting up a new one.

The Soviet booty has nothing in common with King Boris' modest gains. Territorially and numerically it mounts to fantastic dimensions and—save for the Eastern section of Poland with Ukrainian inhabitants — Russia can pretend nothing in terms of nationally justified acquisitions. Even so, the Soviets have but added some more to their already existing Ukrainian minority, numbering 30,000,000.

In Finland, only the eastern part was conquered by Moscow, which added some Finnish population to its polyglot realm listing in Europe and Asia some 40 different nationalities.

How Russia Worked

All of the rest of Russia's newly occupied provinces: Eastern Poland; the three Baltic states of Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania; Bessarabia and a section of Bucovina the Russians won by diplomatic maneuvers based on force at the threat of force.

By far the most important bag was scored in Poland, in 1939. The following table furnishes some evidence on the previously prevailing and now intensified minority difficulties in this section of easternmost Europe. But the table falls short of furnishing the whole and the entire truth. For Germany, as well as Russia, combined the last partition of Poland with a widely extended scheme of population exchanges which is partially—for instance concerning the Jews in western Poland—still, if unofficially, in progress.

Languages spoken in Poland:

(Absolute numbers in thousands)

Russia-Annexed Regions

Polish	5,032	42%
Ukrainish, etc.	4,880	41%
Yiddish Hebrew	1,004	9%
German	82	1%
Other	840	7%
Total	11,838	

Germany-Annexed Regions

Polish	16,691	85%
Ukrainish, etc.	691	3%
Yiddish Hebrew	1,729	9%
German	659	3%
Other	39	
Total	20,079	

Provisions of Treaty

Upon the conclusion of the partition treaty it was agreed:

1. Russia would send some 135,000 German peasants from Volhynia to Germany.

2. Germany would shift about 500,000 Poles, settled on the eastern border of what the Nazis called the "Government General"—that is, German-occupied Poland, across the frontier.

The Baltic Situation

Similar procedures took place upon the occupation of the Baltic countries and Bessarabia by Russia. The latter Province, taken over by Moscow in 1940 from Rumania, is a fertile ancient Russian region. The Rumanian census showed 2,600,000 inhabitants, of whom 1,680,000 were Rumanians, 267,000 Jews—the Bessarabian capital, Kishinez, was under the Czarist regime the scene of the first great pogrom—227,000 Ukrainians, 80,000 Germans, etc. Nearly all of the German farmers were, in 1940, transferred to Germany.

In the Batlic States, Soviet Russia augmented its stock of national minorities by about 5,000,000 Baltic peoples. Latvia and Lithuania added about 2,000,000 each, and Estonia 1,000,000.

By all of these gains Russia has added short of 20,000,000, mostly minorities, to its 180,000,000 population, raising the total close to 200,000,000.

Italy has, by virtue of a secret treaty with Germany, transferred northward most of the 250,000 Germans from Southern Tyrol. Quite lately, after the collapse of Greece and Yugoslavia in April, 1941, Italy obtained as its only share of the big loot, possession of Dalmatia and coastlands on the Adriatic Sea. Here Italy ruled after the last war only in the city of Zara and in the western section of Slovenia including its capital, Ljubljana, 79,056 inhabitants.

How little justification can be claimed by Italy appears from the Yugoslav census of 1921 which shows, among 12,000,000 people: 5,046 Italians in Croatia and 4,586 in Dalmatia. Italy by this conquest has added to her sizeable, yet never recognized Slav minority of 750,000 in Trieste, Gorizia, and Istria, some 100,000 more of Slav descent. Italy has, at any rate, a reasonable attitude towards these new subjects by granting them the use of the Slavonic language in elementary schools.

Hungary's Claims

Much less leniency is to be expected from Hungary, the non-belligerent top winner so far in this great contest over the redistribution of Europe. Hungary managed, since 1938, to regain, at the hands of Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini, not less than 1,700,000 inhabitants in Slovakia and the Carpathians; 2,390,000 people in Transylvania from Rumania, of whom only 910,000 are Magyars and 1,304,000 are Rumanians; 68,000 Germans, and 236,000 others.

Not less than 50.2 per cent of the ceded population is Rumanian, while the Magyars are only 37.1 per cent. The whole of Rumanian Transylvania — 1930 census — showed 5,500,000 people: 3,200,000, or 57.8, Rumanians; 1,350,000, or 24.38 per cent, Magyars; 544,278, or 9.8 per cent, Germans, etc.

It so happens that the arbitration by Foreign Ministers Joachim von Ribbentrop of Germany and Count Galeazzo Ciano of Italy, so much advertised in Nazi and Fascist publicity as a masterpiece of totalitarian statesmanship, has managed to deliver nearly as many Rumanians under Budapest's long-nourished hatred as Rumania's subjects of Magyar origin through 20 years.

Last April, during the collapse of Yugoslavia, Hungary seized finally a substantial portion of Slavonia. Hungary's population of 8,700,000, before 1938, has been increased by nearly 50 per cent, or about 4,000,000 people. Three-fourths of the increase is contributed by non-Magyars. New large minorities usually mean new unrest ahead.

Naziism and Fascism have failed to evolve, outside their own frontiers, new constructive ideas.

And inside?

European Migrations Uprooted 7,000,000

By the Associated Press

New York, June 14

Well over 7,000,000 men, women, and children—nearly equal to the population of New York City—have been uprooted from their homes in European migrations before and during the war, it is estimated by Metropolitan Life Insurance Company statisticians.

The total includes those who have fled their native lands, those transferred by various Governments, and those held in alien territories as drafted laborers and prisoners of war, the report stated.

In England about 1,000,000 have been evacuated from heavily bombed areas. In Germany more than 2,000,000 persons, including both prisoners and civilians, have been transferred.

In Unoccupied France, the statisticians estimated the number of refugees as high as 2,500,000.

Art of Camouflage Developed in War

Wide World

A Scene From Tobruk in Libya

Corporal Nick Woodward applies a few deft touches to the helmet of Driver J. Boyd, while Driver Jack Ward holds the paint can. They are all members of the Australian forces.

Nazis Speed Camouflage Against the R. A. F.

LONDON, June 14 (CP)—The Germans have adopted elaborate methods of camouflage in an endeavor to check the devastating Royal Air Force raids on Hamburg, Hanover, and Bremen.

A traveler who visited these three cities recently told a representative of the Daily Telegraph on the German frontier that railway stations at Hanover and Hamburg and other equally extensive targets were completely hidden under a canopy of timber rising on a gentle ramp to form an artificial mound.

This was covered with grass and rows of shrubs, the effect from the air being that of a road running through fields over the crest of a hill.

The Germans also attempted to disguise landmarks by which they believe RAF pilots check their course near Hamburg. The shape of Alstar Lake has been altered by covering parts of it with boards supported on piles. Another lake near Hamburg has been camouflaged by the same method.

Dummy Houses on Tanks

After eight or nine oil storage tanks had been blown up near Hanover, and production stopped for several weeks, the Nazis covered the remaining tanks by erecting dummy houses on top.

Local residents told the informant millions of marks had been spent in camouflaging landmarks.

Describing devastation in the three cities, he said Hanover suffered great damage. Whole streets in the industrial districts have been "blown completely flat."

One of the most important targets which has been hit several times is the Continental Rubber Works, which makes rubber boats for the German Air Force and a kind of rubber casing which the Germans are now using to cover parts of submarines.

Apparently the Germans find that sea water quickly attacks paint, leaving the bright metal easily visible from the air. The rubber is being used as camouflage. As a result of one RAF attack the factory had to be closed down for 10 days.

Hanover Transport Hit

During another recent raid a Hanover tram depot received a direct hit and was burned out, 145 trams and busses being destroyed. Transport in the city now is reported to be chaotic.

At Hamburg the traveler was impressed by the tremendous devastation in the port area. Piles of debris and gutted buildings could be seen everyhere, and much damage had been done to port installations.

In the Free Port at Bremen the traveler saw the remains of grain and coffee warehouses. Goods now are being stored in empty villas to disfribute the risk.

The informant was an eyewitness to all this damage but he also received reports of the bombings of various other places. One was that the submarine dockyard at Wilhemshaven was now useless.

In Kiel it was estimated that 15,000 persons have been bombed out of houses in the dock area From these two towns and Emden crowded trains leave daily carrying people to the Harz mountains and Thuringia.

Use of Long-Range Bombers Forces Camouflage Changes

NEW YORK, June 14 (AP)—By the end of the World War the British learned that German submarine observers were easily seeing through their dazzle-painting on merchant ships by means of color filters on their periscopes which nullified the confusing effect of the multi-colored patchwork. It took the Germans only a year or two to get onto that, and in the subsequent 20 years, anti-camouflage science has progressed apace, forcing deception into far more intricate fields.

First, the knack of taking pictures from planes was developed and, in collaboration with the old-fashioned parlor stereoscope, was able to expose camouflage imperceptible to the naked eye. You just took before-and-after pictures of terrain suspected of having been camouflaged, looked at them simultaneously in the stereoscope, and minute differences in two apparently identical pictures would be apparent.

The tremendous progress in photography, now in its intricate color phases, in recent years is one of the two chief elements in the camouflage problem at present. The basic techniques of camouflage—disguising outlines, textures and shadows with paints, materials, and falsework—remain the same, but they have to be a lot better to beat the mechanical detectives.

Handicaps Night Flying

The second factor is a strategic one. In the World War, camouflage involved only the front lines and the supply-communication area just behind it. In 1941 warfare, the front goes back to the most distant boundaries of the nations concerned.

German bombers have extended Britain's camouflage problem to the farther reaches of territory where the British flag flies, and the same goes for Germany.

Camouflage may yet turn out to be a primary means of defense against bombing of strategic centers—although of course it can never stop haphazard bombing.

Given a perfect bomb-sight, the bomber still has to focus it on his target. Most bombing is at night, when finding the target is hard enough at best. The additional complication of good camouflage might be just enough of an additional handicap to make night bombing a futile operation.

This possibility has not had a representative test in England, where the Germans have had 20 years of opportunity to locate, map and even aerial-photograph every factory and fort down to the last inch, and camouflage work has necessarily been a hurried, eleventh-hour improvisation.

Started by the French

Camouflage as an applied military science was started by some artists who found themselves in the same French field artillery unit in the World War.

Along with the bomber-induced need for camouflage has come the problem of camouflaging the bombers themselves. All the principal powers have been experimenting intensively at disguising planes. This is much more difficult than ground camouflage. The main element in camouflage is background, and a plane's background is always changing. It has to be painted differently on top and bottom, to merge respectively with the sky and the ground. And a good disguise at 5,000 feet may be no good at 10,000, with the density and color of the atmosphere fluctuating constantly.

Last August the Germans said the British had coated their planes with a soot-like black varnish which made them invisible. The British discounted the assertion as an excuse for not having nailed the planes. But it's a safe guess that if the British—and everybody else—have not depeloped such a paint, they would like to and are trying to.

The United States Army has tried out a buff paint which officers say absorbs searchlight rays instead of reflecting them, so that there is little for the eye to see; and, for daytime, a two-tone blue-brown top-bottom combination to blend with ground and sky.

Close Palka Dot Pattern

Marine camouflage is best done by using the patchwork dazzle-painting. Another system is a pattern of close polka dots in two complementary colors, like those color-blindness test circles, which merge into a neutral gray at a distance. A third theory is simply having a plain dull color—the idea most popular now.

The British and French developed a dirty gray-buff-black combination which the United States Navy has adopted in place of the traditional lighter battleship gray. But different colors are required for different waters. The Navy also is replacing its white uniforms with drab khaki ones to enhance obscurity.

Camouflage still is in its infancy. It was only a few months ago that officials discovered that color-blind men, who had been discriminated against for Army and Navy service, actually were valuable because they often could see through camouflage that fooled normal-sighted people.

Films Placed First in Aiding Good Will Among Americas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—If one were asked what is the most potent influence for international understanding in the Western Hemisphere, there would be little hesitation about the answer—at least that given south of Panama.

When every consideration has been given to the press, the radio, the travels of sports teams, and to the graver interchange of university professors and the currents of tourist traffic, the popular vote would unquestionably be given to the cinema.

International understanding can no longer be restricted to rulers and diplomats or to the cosmopolitan "upper ten"; it must be based on the mutual good will of the masses of population, who for the most part gather their impressions lightly, and preferably through the eye.

Before the advent of the cinema there was no channel through which mutual understanding could easily flow, but nowadays every detail of North American life has been presented pictorially to the Latin American public, while no aspect of colorful existence in the Southern Continent is unknown to the people of the United States.

A Decided Change

In the early days—the silent days, let us say—by its insistence on the abnormal aspects of life in both continents, the screen was of doubtful value as a messenger of good will. The mere fact that the objectionable features have now for the most part been eliminated is a tribute to the development of good taste and to the rigorous self-censorship to which the great industry subjects itself.

From time to time stars of the pictures, known to hundreds of thousands through their screen appearances, have visited Latin American countries. They certainly have had no reason to doubt their popularity. Their arrival and movements are recorded in the press as "headline news." If traveling as tourists it can only be said that innumerable admirers make it impossible, by their enthusiasm, for the visitors to see much of the countryside.

In like manner, the fullest importance is attributed to the business visits of magnates and directors of the industry. In a word, everything goes to show that the cinema is, as claimed for it, the most important because the most popular means of contact between the peoples of the Northern and Southern Continents of America.

Tour of the Fairbankses

At the time this was written Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Fairbanks were about half-way through their South American tour. This is no ordinary visit, for Mr. Fairbanks has been invested with real if unofficial rank as an ambassador of good will by President Roosevelt. The President, in fact, requested him to visit South America—"to look, listen and formulate suggestions" for furthering the policy of Good Neighborhood which has become a dominant factor in the relationships between the United States and its southern sister nations.

It is with an open mind and a screen-famous smile that Mr. Fairbanks is carrying out his mission. There is a certain informality about it which makes success more certain. In the capitals already visited he has been able to keep pace with the keenest press representatives when made the target for innumerable inquiries in three or four languages. In time, of course, he was ready with the standard replies to stock questions. It was never forgotten, however, that he, too, had his own turn to ask questions. The serious object of the mission was kept in mind on both sides.

The official as distinct from the popular greeting has been hearty. The Fairbankses were welcome guests whose work, though carried through an unconventional channel, is considered of the utmost importance, as it furthers the aims of North America's most practical idealism in improving southern relationships.

West Point Graduates In Rush to Marry

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 14 (AP)—Twenty-one newly commissioned second lieutenants of the U. S. Army, waiting no longer than military law required, were married June 12 at the military reservation.

Regulations require the former cadets to wait one day after graduation if they want to be married on the reservation. Beginning at 8:30 a. m., weddings were held in hourly or half-hourly intervals.

A Bit of Britain in the Reich

RAVENSBURG, Germany (AP)—There is a hotbed of British patriotism here in the heart of Southern Germany.

Three miles from this little walled town 330 English women and six children are interned for the duration of the war. They are living in three large buildings on the grounds of a convent of a German Roman Catholic order.

Some have been in internment at various places since the Polish campaign late in 1939—but throughout the camp the spirit of "thumbs up" still prevails.

The women were brought here from Belgium, the Netherlands, Poland, and parts of the Reich itself—picked up by German police. Some had been governesses. One girl taught Dutch officers how to ride horseback. One was captured with the French Red Cross inside the Maginot line. Others are blues singers and dancers who had been entertaining at continental clubs.

Among them, too, is Col. Mary Booth, granddaughter of the famous Salvation Army leader. She was taken into custody on a battlefield in Holland where she was caring for her charges. About ten others were taken from aboard ships seized by German high seas cruisers.

In the camp, in the beautiful Württemberg hill country, with the Alps visible in the distance, Miss Oliva Paquin of Montreal, said:

"Yes, they treat us okay, but I sure would like to get out."

Several of the women, however, were bitter about what they called severe conditions they were forced to undergo in occupied territories and the Reich proper before arriving in this camp.

The internees get about the same food as the German population and one of their pet peeves is the heavy percentage of potato dishes in the German diet.

Arrival of food packages from the Canadian and Scottish Red Cross was one of the greatest events in a rather humdrum life.

Internees are free to do as they please during the afternoons.

"We run almost out of things to do and things to say. We haven't a radio, we have no English newspapers and we've read all the books," one young woman confided.

Many knit furiously with Red Cross yarn, some have organized a bridge club, others sit and chat while an active group of girls was putting the finishing touches on a Noel Coward dramatic sketch.

Masonite Corp. Spends $1,500,000 for Expansion

CHICAGO (AP)—Masonite Corporation officials announced more than $1,500,000 is being expended for expansion and improvements in its plant at Laurel, Miss., to speed up wood fibre-board production.

The largest item is $800,000 for a steam turbine power plant which will go into service about mid-August, which, officials said, will provide "considerable relief" for the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The new plant will supply nearly 13,500 kilowatts of power. More than $600,000 also is being expended for construction.

'Nazified Europe' Is Viewed As Far From Self-Sufficient

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 14 — A Nazi-controlled European continent—assuming Germany could conquer the continent and then organize and exploit it—would be far from economically self-sufficient and would experience continuing shortages of raw materials and vital foodstuffs, according to a report made public today by the Brookings Institution.

Even if the Nazi area could be extended beyond European boundaries to embrace all the Mediterranean countries except Turkey and even if Russia were included, the economic unit would still be seriously out of balance, this study of German Europe and world trade finds.

Without large importation of food and foodstuffs, the report concludes, Nazi Europe's diet would not only become more monotonous than in the past but there probably would be a shortage of cereals and a grave deficiency of fats.

Cut in Vegetables

Use of vegetables would have to be reduced, probably by half, and consumption of fats in the form of meat and dairy products would also have to be diminished considerably owing to shortages of foodstuffs.

Of the 20 States in the Nazi European area, only three, Bulgaria, Rumania, Yugoslavia, are described as fully complementary to Germany.

Six others, Denmark, Hungary, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, and Spain are net exporters of food and importers of manufactures, but they, like Germany proper, are dependent on outside sources of raw materials.

Four countries, Albania, Greece, Norway, and Sweden, export raw materials and import manufactures, but, like Germany, they require net imports of foodstuffs.

Six countries, Austria, Belgium, Luxemburg, Czechoslovakia, France, Italy, and Switzerland, are like the old Reich in the general outlines of their trade; however, while their net imports of food and exports of manufactures are roughly equal to those of Germany, their net imports of raw materials are almost twice as large.

Imports Over Exports

The whole area's net imports of food and raw materials have been considerably larger than its net exports of manufactures, the excess being $1,600,000,000 in 1929 and $1,300,000,000 in 1937, the report states. In the past, this large gap between commodity imports and exports has been bridged by international receipts from many sources, largely from the tourist trade and emigrant remittances, shipping earnings, insurance, and commissions.

A Nazi regime for Europe, it is suggested, would suffer a decline in its tourist income, and the wholesale disorganization and destruction of its present conflict might diminish emigrant remittances of the future.

Under such circumstances the area would, it is felt, find it difficult to meet future import requirements. It is pointed out that German trade with foreign countries in recent years has become a cumbersome process, and the system would have to be altered in many ways before it could be applied to the larger area of Nazi Europe.

Industry Curtailed

"Without imported raw materials from fields and forests outside the area, the wheels of industry would turn very slowly," the report concludes. "Practically nothing would remain of the great textile industries of the area—with cotton and wool spinning and weaving practically at a standstill, the silk supply reduced by about 40 per cent, no jute available, and even the use of flax and hemp considerably curtailed.

"Unless industrial minerals were imported, the areas manufacturing, mining transportation, communications and even agriculture would be severely handicapped. Of outstanding importance would be the reduction in output and deterioration in quality of modern machines and machine tools. The area is deficient in most of the important alloy metals, notwithstanding its adequate supply of iron ore and its excess steel capacity.

"The electrical industries and those dependent on them would be hampered by a shortage of copper and of many other minerals that are used in smaller amounts. And, while aluminum might replace copper, this would require a considerable increase in the manufacture of aluminum. The printing and publishing industries would lack good type metal.

"Nazi Europe probably would be able to supply its own requirements of coal. However, resort to synthetic methods of production—in the case of rubber, rayon, and gasoline, for example—might well result in a shortage of coal in the future. In a few other minerals, such as nitrate, potash, gypsum and sulphur, the area has abundant resources, and in mercury it has practically a monopoly position."

This Brookings study, made by Dr. Cleona Lewis, contains detailed analyses of the movements of trade between the Nazi area and other nations and continents, and it is shown that this area buys a larger proportion of Western Hemisphere exports than any other country or continent. Five of the ten South American Republics sent as much as 40 per cent of their exports to Europe in 1937.

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The Week in Focus: Nazi U-Boat Sinking of American Ship Stirs Washington

British Advancing in Syria; Stone Named as Chief Justice

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

From Inglewood, California, to Latitude 6:10 North, Longitude 25:40 West in the Atlantic, this week traced the pattern of America's growing involvement in the war against the Axis, with firm determination to uphold by all its power the cause of national and human freedom.

Reopening by the U. S. Army of the struck North American Aircraft plant at Inglewood won national approval, especially in view of the strike's outlaw type and Communist manipulation.

Sinking by a German submarine of the unarmed American merchant ship Robin Moor revived memories of the other war when U-Boats inflamed American public opinion.

The Robin Moor went down midway between the easternmost bulge of Brazil and the westernmost bulge of Africa. Proximity of Dakar to the scene raised questions over whether the German submarine might not have been based on that French colonial port, or in Spanish Rio de Oro.

President Roosevelt at first asked the American people to reserve judgment about the Robin Moor when reports came through that survivors had been picked up by a Brazilian ship.

Then, after the American Consul had taken depositions from survivors at Recife, Brazil, the State Department affirmed that:

1. The submarine was German.
2. The commander knew the Robin Moor was American, that she claimed to carry no war goods, was unarmed, and was proceeding from New York to Cape Town.
3. The 46 Americans aboard were given a half hour to abandon ship in open boats. Then the Robin Moor was sunk by torpedo and shell fire.
4. The submarine commander promised to radio the lifeboats' position, but evidently did not do so. He would not permit use of the Robin Moor's radio.
5. Sunk on May 21, the Robin Moor remained unreported until one lifeboat with 11 survivors was picked up nearly three weeks later. No other survivors have been found so far.

Azores and Cape Verde Islands

Even before the story of the Robin Moor had exploded in Washington, Secretary of State Cordell Hull took action designed to safeguard against similar remote attacks on American interests.

The Robin Moor went down not far, as sea distances go, from the Portuguese-owned Cape Verde Islands. President Roosevelt in his last Fireside Chat named these islands, and the Azores, as outer defenses of the Western Hemisphere. He said the United States could not permit them to be taken over by any hostile power.

Lisbon protested these remarks of the President, and this week Mr. Hull replied to that protest.

While harboring no agggressive designs, the United States will take whatever action it deems necessary for its self-defense, Mr. Hull declared. His words were a clear warning that Portugal could count on retaining the islands only if the Axis is kept out.

During the week more ships were added to the Atlantic patrol of the U. S. Navy. The Azores and Cape Verde Islands are known to be under close watch.

Some form of naval retaliation for the Robin Moor sinking is freely discussed in Washington.

British Initiative in Syria

While the United States stiffened its resistance to subversive forces at home and on the seas, Britain grimly held its own thin red line around the globe.

Instead of waiting for Nazi penetration in Syria to take over every airport under cover of Vichy's "collaboration" with the Axis, Britain moved first.

At sea, the British had long before fired with regret on their former French allies when the Axis threatened to turn the French Navy to Axis uses.

On land, the Syrian action brought French and British face to face on opposite sides of the front for the first time since Waterloo.

Britain's attitude was summed up in the order given by the Australian commander: "Go with an olive branch in one hand and with a very big gun in the other."

Free French under Gen. Georges Catroux went across the border with the British in a six-pronged drive. Defections from the Vichy forces were reported, but near Damascus the French resistance stiffened and held the attackers back.

Chief aim of the British action is to prevent Syria from becoming a bridgehead for Nazi advances into the Near East and against Suez. Nazi penetration has been going on a long while, and a base for air fighters is reported under construction at Latakia in the north. German headquarters in Syria are at Aleppo. British columns are converging on Aleppo fro mthe direction of Iraq.

In a sharply worded statement, Secretary Hull criticized Vichy's policy of collaboration with Berlin, and justified Britain's action in invading Syria.

American Embassy officials evacuated Paris and started home.

—Daniel Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times
To the Heir Apparent

—MacGovern in the New York Post
"Plenty Gas Here"

—M. Mahon, Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia
"It Can't Happen Here"

In the Name of the Nation

Outlaw strikes on defense projects felt the first weighty hand of an Administration that is pro-labor, but not pro-Communist.

The Communist Party line was exposed as running through the chain of strikes that had halted work on vital ships, planes, and other defense materials for the United States and Britain.

Attorney General Robert H. Jackson pointed squarely at Communist agitators in his legal justification for the President's action in ordering the Army to take over North American Aircraft at Inglewood.

The outlaw character of this and other strikes was evidenced by their continuance against the orders of national labor organizations. The C. I. O. at Washington disciplined the local officers who kept North American tied up in defiance of orders from headquarters. The rebellious leaders are being read out of the union.

"Disloyal men who have wormed their way into the labor movement do not want settlements," Mr. Jackson said, "they want strikes. That is the Communist Party line which those who have defied both the Government and their own loyal leaders to prevent a settlement of the strike have followed."

For these reasons Mr. Jackson described the situation as "more nearly resembling an insurrection than a labor strike."

The Army took over at Inglewood on Monday, June 9. Production quickly bounced back to 100 per cent. Return of the plant to full private management is scheduled as soon as an uninterrupted flow of planes to fill Federal and British contracts is assured.

In taking over the plant by virtue of his position as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, President Roosevelt repeated a phrase made famous on numerous occasions: "Our country is in danger." On behalf of the Nation, he quelled a subversive minority.

Strike Flood Recedes

The Administration moved with assurance to end other defense strikes. So far no need has arisen for further use of the Army.

Two serious aluminum strikes were ended. One settlement, at the Aluminum Company of America in Cleveland, set the wheels humming through five plants with 5,500 workers and a defense backlog of $50,000,000. The other, of the Bohn Aluminum and Brass Corporation, Detroit, restored work in six plants employing 4,000 and charged with $25,000,000 of defense orders.

A steel strike of two months' duration at the Detroit Steel Products Company ended with an announcement from the Office of Production Management.

National opinion made itself felt solidly behind the Army action and the peaceful drive to stop defense strikes. Neither the right to strike nor to bargain collectively is under attack.

By well-established procedures labor retains its rights to negotiate over wages, hours, and so on. Only when these procedures are violated by labor extremists does the Army take over. Then labor has to accept temporarily such arbitrary regulations as are judged necessary, pending an orderly adjustment of the differences.

In Congress, Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas found widespread support behind his proposal of specific statutory authority for the President to take over strike-bound defense factories. This would register national approval of the drive to keep defense industries humming.

The Senate passed the Connally bill by a nearly 10 to 1 majority. In the House, approval quickly followed on the level of action by the Military Affairs Committee, with full House vote to come.

As yet several strikes have not been ended, including the Pacific Coast shipyard strike. In its fifth week, this strike is tying up defense contracts totalling about $500,000,000.

Ferreting Out Saboteurs

Following the lead given by Attorney General Jackson—who incidentally was nominated this week as one of the new Associate Justices of the Supreme Court—the Nation demanded more vigorous action against saboteurs.

An executive of the Aluminum Company of America said there was "definite evidence of Communist influence" in the strike at Cleveland.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, speaking as America tensed for the struggle against Axis aggression, warned that from now on the United States will treat "as enemies of the country" all persons using activities in labor unions as a screen for attacking American liberty.

In Andover, N. J., the aptly-named Sheriff Denton J. Quick of Sussex County kept under patrol the closed Bund camp. Its former managers are under sentence for inciting race hatred.

Chief Justice Stone

As Chief Justice of the United States to succeed Charles Evans Hughes, President Roosevelt named Associate Justice Harlan Fiske Stone, and so broke the usual custom by elevating an active member of the Supreme Bench to its highest seat.

Since Mr. Stone is a Republican and thoroughly acceptable to both conservatives and liberals, the appointment is viewed as a unifying influence at a time when unity is indispensable.

In addition to Attorney General Robert H. Jackson, the nomination as Associate Justice went to Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina.

Having named seven Justices, Mr. Roosevelt now has exceeded all other Presidents except Washington, who named 11 Justices.

Acceptance of the nominations on Capitol Hill is anticipated without difficulty.

Argentine Prospects

In many ways Argentina holds the key to southern South America in its integration with the United States. This week Buenos Aires invited military leaders from seven American Nations to tour its defense establishments. The United States is included among those invited.

Hitherto Argentina has maintained a rather aloof attitude on moves toward hemisphere defense.

Prospects also brightened for a reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Argentina. The Argentine Government appears to be preparing the way with relaxation of trade restrictions, including the so-called prior exchange permit system that has worked to the disadvantage of United States exporters.

In Mexico, discussions are proceeding on release by Great Britain to the United States of its oil claims against Mexico. The release would be in part payment for war materials.

Procurement of certain supplies for defense industries, mutually needed by Mexico and the United States, will be entrusted to a joint commission.

Japan and Russia

Behind the signature in Moscow of two trade agrements providing for barter of Russian and Japanese goods, valued at $13,800,000 a year, observers see further efforts to subordinate differences between the two traditional antagonists of the Far East.

Such Far Eastern developments fit into the general pattern of Nazi diplomacy, now aimed toward marshaling the entire non-Anglo-Saxon world in a "peace bloc."

Rumblings within this bloc led to reports during the week of troop concentrations by Germany along the European borders of Russia. London interpreted these alarms and excursions as intended to bring further pressure on Moscow, reportedly holding out against certain unspecified German demands.

Japanese trade diplomacy met a sharp setback in the Netherlands Indies. Acting more as a country than as a colony, now that their European homeland is overrun, the islanders refused Japanese trade terms and required assurances that oil or other products would not find their way through Japan to the Reich.

Tokyo met in urgent council, but had taken no definitive action as the week ended.

RAF Pilots Arrive

Evidently plans were laid well in advance for training in the United States of R. A. F. pilots. Soon after the public announcement, trainees began arriving.

At Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and at Arcadia, Florida, sizable batches of cadets began work beside Americans. Five hundred and fifty British fledglings are merely the vanguard of 8,000 to be trained each year.

Out of reach of Axis bombers, America thus prepares to turn out men and machines beyond the capacity of Berlin's bombable training fields and factories.

Nation Joins in Flag Day Observance; Patriotic Groups Active in Celebration

Today is Flag Day in the United States, and never since the Nation dedicated this observance to the Stars and Stripes has that emblem of human freedom meant more.

With the rights and dignity of individual conscience under merciless attack abroad, American communities met in remembrance of President Wilson's words on Flag Day in 1914. Of the Flag he said:

"It is henceforth to stand for self-possession, for dignity, for the assertion of the right of one nation to serve the other nations of the world—an emblem that will not condescend to be used for purposes of aggression and self-aggrandizement; that is too great to be debased by selfishness; that has vindicated its right to be honored by all nations of the world and feared by none who do righteousness."

Honor was paid widely to Dr. B. J. Cigrand, accepted by authorities as the most prominent sponsor of Flag Day. In Allentown, Pa., local honor was paid to another pioneer, Joe H. Hart. In Philadelphia, William T. Kerr, a retired railroad employee who made the cause of national observance of Flag Day a lifelong devotion.

Ford Parts Plant Ready in December

LOS ANGELES, June 14 (AP)—Ford Motor Company's $18,000,000 plant at Willow Run, Mich., should be completed in six months and ready to produce sub-assemblies and parts for Consolidated Aircraft Corporation's B-24D bomber, reports Edsel Ford.

Mr. Ford left for Detroit last night after four days at Consolidated's San Diego, Calif., plant. Two hundred of his company's engineers, designers, layout and production men are at San Diego studying the B-24D.

Mr. Ford said plans for production under a Government contract call for employment of 20,000 skilled workers to turn out parts for five bombers daily. These parts will be shipped to final assembly plants at Tulsa and Fort Worth, Texas.

To prepare for operation of the Willow Run Plant, Mr. Ford said his company would operate a training school for workers at Dearborn, Mich.

Britons Demand Free Press At Home and in Colonies

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 14—Never in the field of human conflct was so little told by so many to so few.

On that parody of one of Mr. Winston Churchill's historic parliamentary utterances rests the sustained complaint that has precipitated an administrative crisis in the Ministry of Information and prompted a strongly worded resolution from a conference convened jointly by the National Union of Journalists and the National Council for Civil Liberties.

Reforms are being demanded from within and without the Ministry of Information in the dissemination and censorship of news, and talk of the expected resignation of the Director General, Sir Walter T. Monckton, and his assistant, Mr. Cyril Radcliffe, unless reforms are effected coincides with the widening appreciation that the Ministry of Information is not itself so much to blame as the services and other Government departments.

So far as the newspapers are concerned, the Ministry after all is not a propaganda bureau in the ordinary sense. It is merely a two-fold conduit—one a pipe line carrying censored news from "authoritative sources" to the press; the other, with a filter of censorship inside, taking in correspondents' material at one end and dropping it out the other into a transmission desk.

Therefore if the "authoritative sources" happen to have a dim appreciation of news values and urgency, the Ministry stands to be shot at for matters over which it has no control—which distresses both the Ministry officials who form the butts and the correspondents who desire to register effectively on the proper target.

In Fleet Street it is generally believed that the Minister of Information, Mr. Alfred Duff-Cooper, and his officials really wish to help the press. Indeed, they proved it over and over again by producing everything except news—going to great trouble to obtain facilities for reporters to go places to see people about which and whom the censor may not allow any story to be written at all.

Now it is known that the Ministry's powers are too limited to enable it to put effective pressure on the sources of official news—the departments responsible for blocking the channels.

The Ministry of Information is doing helpful and nationally beneficial work, as even its critcs concede, but the good points of an inevitably complex machine are obscured by failure to get main action desired by the professional voices of public opinion.

I have heard public opinion itself being voiced in no uncertain terms at the conference of the National Union of Journalists and the Council of Civil Liberties conference and by Ministry officials.

Their concern at being unable to do themselves justice is so deep, and their desire to force a change of attitude in reticent State Departments is so deep that an upheaval is expected to demand the intervention of the Prime Minister.

At the conference were 922 delegates representing 1,018,250 members of 649 organizations of various kinds and political shades.

They expressed the need widely felt here for "that essential of democracy, a free and independent press," and urged the following two main reforms on the government:

1. Immediate and retroactive repeal of those regulations of the defense regulations which gives the Home Secretary the power he has already used—in the case of the Communist Daily worker—to suppress newspapers without trial and confiscate the presses on which they are printed.

2. To facilitate the release of news, the shortage of which "causes widespread dissatisfaction among Americans and other journalists . . . and to put an end to conditions which force British citizens to seek information from other than British sources."

The conference showed itself in line with the thought of a majority of newspapermen as regards the reluctance of certain service departments to release news, and it put forward objection also to "the detailing of unimportant incidents at the expense of vital war news" in bloc broadcasts.

Protest was made, too, against restrictions which tend to prevent newsreels projecting a faithful and objective picture of current events onto the screen, and the conference called also for the same freedom for the Indian and colonial press it demands for the British press, declaring "the extensive suppression of news to and from India and the Colonies is a matter of grave concern to a growing number of the population, both in the British Isles and India and the Colonial Empire. Citizens of India and the Colonies are being called on to make great sacrifices in the present war, yet their freedom to criticise is rigorously restricted and newspapers suppressed."

Lastly the conference called attention to "the insidious and indirect censorship exercised by private interests such as the National Association of Wholesale News Agents, the British Poster Advertising Association, and bill posting companies which have the power to refuse to handle publications or postbills."

The conference asks the Government "to introduce legislation similar to that governing innkeepers whereby the power to discriminate is abolished and they are obliged to serve equally all sections of the community."

From the tone and substance of many speeches and the enthusiastic reception they were accorded, it was obviously the general assumption that if any department of the Government preserved silence on any point some extremely sinister development was probably on foot.

Trade unions, peace societies, Communists, shop stewards, committees of the co-operative societies, Labor parties, Independent Labor parties, and Women's Co-operative Guilds were all strongly represented, and speeches "from the inside" of the newspaper industry were made by Mr. C. J. Bundock, Secretary of the National Union of Journalists, and Mr. Frank Owen, Editor of the Evening Standard.

The latter gave an eloquent satirical account of specific censorship anomalies and other points of criticism, stressing that the Ministry of Information is doing its best and is not to blame. But he inveighed bitterly against the policy of preventing newspapers from printing the truth by the simple process of withholding it from them, and emphasized the potential menace of powers the Government has given itself in the defense regulations.

It is the spectacular samples such as the handling of the Hess incident, ridiculed by Mr. Bundock at the conference, while urging the public to be ever watchful in guarding freedom of the press, that have brought home to the public the shortcomings in the news situation.

For the writers themselves these shortcomings are emphasized by the largeness of the staff of the Ministry of Information lined up between the places where news ought to go in and the places where it fails to come out.

Overstaffing is understood to be one of the reasons for the crisis that has led Sir Walter Monckton and Mr. Radcliffe to consider handing in their resignations.

Acme of Brevity Achieved at Cairo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London.

An example of the difficulties facing news reporters covering events in the Middle East fighting area is seen in the following communiqué from British headquarters at Cairo on June 11. It reads:

LIBYA: Nothing of importance to report.

ETHIOPIA: Operations in the Jimma area are proceeding satisfactorily.

IRAQ: All quiet.

SYRIA: Allied forces continue to make satisfactory progress.

Washington Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

President: Issued an executive order directing the Army to take over the strike-closed North American Aviation warplane plant at Inglewood, Calif.

Signed the bill expanding the powers of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Sent his first report on the Lend-Lease Act to Congress covering the first three months of operation.

Sent to the Senate nominations of Harlan Fiske Stone to be Chief Justice of the United States, and Robert H. Jackson and James F. Byrnes to be Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

Sent a birthday message to King George, of Great Britain, in which he said the United States will fulfill its pledge of "full material assistance" for his empire.

Senate: Passed the bill extending powers of the Federal Housing Authority.

Approved an amendment to the Selective Service Act authorizing deferment of men over 27.

Confirmed the nomination of Senator Byrnes.

Approved the Connally Amendment to the Selective Service Act to authorize Government operation of defense industries closed by strikes, and the Byrd Amendment condemning strikes or lockouts in defense industries.

Ratified the agreement with Canada for diversion of more water from the Niagara River.

Approved the $25,000,000 legislative appropriation bill and a bill authorizing the Federal Works Agency to construct community facilities in defense areas.

Completed Congressional action on the bill including cotton under Federal crop insurance.

House: Passed the bill to restrict movements of persons to and from the United States.

Passed the War Department appropriation of approximately $10,000,000,000 with amendments to restrict defense strikes.

Ways and Means Committee agreed to retain present personal exemptions in the new tax bill.

Dies Subcommittee heard testimony on Communism in Cleveland labor unions.

The House passed a bill appropriating $40,000,000 for the TVA to construct new facilities to generate power.

Departments: State — Announced that a report by American Consul in Pernambuco, Brazil, states the United States ship Robin Moor was "undoubtedly sunk by a German submarine," and disclosed that the United States will hold Germany to strict accountability for the sinking.

OPM—Approved, as a part of the all-out defense effort the St. Lawrence seaway project.

Maritime Commission—Directed the Southern Pacific Company to deliver its entire fleet of 10 cargo vessels over to the Government for national defense.

Search for Lower Rent Found Cause Of About Half of Family Migrations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 14—With moving day in New York only 3½ months away, the Citizens Housing Council has been making a survey of why more than half a million families here change their residence once a year.

The Council report shows that 609,693 Brooklyn and Manhattan families, enough to populate a city the size of Philadelphia, Pa., changed their residence in 1934.

The chief reason for these migrations, according to a survey by the Council, was search for lower rent. This was back of 53.4 per cent of the moves in Manhattan and 41.1 per cent in Brooklyn.

More than one fourth of the Manhattan tenants said they were not getting full value for their rent money.

About one fourth of the Manhattan tenants who moved might have been induced by their landlords to remain, the survey report continues, and about one third would be satisfied with repairs and redecorations.

More than one half of the Manhattan tenants and nearly two thirds in Brooklyn believed that landlords should provide recreation facilities. This issue is a relatively new one here and was attributed to the growth of garden-type and privately-owned apartments, and development of housing fully equipped with park and play areas.

Families in search of play space for their children were seen as increasingly seeking less densely populated areas near parks and playgrounds.

'Judge Hardy' Wins Father's Day Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The National Father's Day Commitee award to an outstanding father is to be made to Lewis Stone "beloved throughout the Nation as the sympathetic Judge Hardy." The presentation is to take place this week in Hollywood and will be attended by notables in the film colony and members of the National Father's Day Committee. In making known its selection, the committee said, "We nominate Lewis Stone for this annual award because in addition to his consistently warm and understanding portrayal of the Judge Hardy role, he has maintained the noblest home relationships and the paternal guidance of his own two daughters." Mr. Stone is now making "Life Begins for Andy Hardy" which is the eleventh in this popular Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer series.

CAA Leases Network To Report Weather

NEW YORK, June 14 (AP)—The Western Union Telegraph Co. has leased to the Civil Aeronautics Administration a nation-wide telegraph printing network for weather reporting.

Western Union was the successful bidder against the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. for the three-year contract. The company will spend approximately $167,000 to extend and supplement existing facilities to form the network.

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Defend America Committee Calls Sinking an 'Act of War'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 13—The sinking of the steamship Robin Moor, operated by the Robin Line here, on May 21, was "an act of war against the United States," and "a violation of the freedom of the seas which our Government has declared is essential to the maintenance of American security," according to a statement issued today by the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies. The Committee saw the sinking as "not surprising, because it has been made clear that the Axis Powers included the United States in their dreams of world conquest."

The Committee's statement followed a few hours a press interview with Senator Gerald P. Nye, isolationist Republican of North Dakota, who urged calmness over the incident and declared he "would be very much surprised" if it were proved that a German submarine did the sinking. This doubt, however, was expressed before the State Department released a preliminary report to the effect that the Robin Moor had been sunk by a German underseas raider whose commander knew it was an American vessel. When Senator Nye was told of this later by telephone, he said he would be reluctant to come to a conclusion regarding the matter until he had considered "all the evidence."

"If they've got evidence that it's a German submarine that destroyed the ship one is disinclined to believe it was done by anyone else," he added.

The Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies declared the United States was today "faced with the necessity of considering the Axis Powers pirates and dealing with them in the same way as a relatively weak America dealt with the Barbary Pirates when they attacked our ships a century ago."

"This means that the American Navy must now take over as far as possible the policing of the Atlantic," the statement said. The destiny of America hangs upon maintaining the freedom of the seas and keeping the Atlantic lifeline open.

Capital Hears Biddle or Arnold May Be New Attorney-General

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—Capitol Hill heard today that President Roosevelt's choice of a successor to Attorney-General Robert H. Jackson might lie between Solicitor General Francis Biddle and Thurman W. Arnold, in charge of the Justice Department's Antitrust Division.

Mr. Jackson was nominated to the Supreme Court yesterday when the President elevated Associate Justice Harlan F. Stone to be Chief Justice, succeeding Charles Evans Hughes, and named Senator James Francis Byrnes (D) of South Carolina to succeed James Clark McReynolds.

Mr. Jackson said in a statement to the press:

"I am glad, the Senate willing, to turn to work of an exclusively legal character. I am also glad to go on a bench over which Harlan Stone presides. His experience, his record, and his character make his choice so obviously fitting that it should meet with the universal approval."

The Senate, which confirmed Senator Byrnes' appointment in 11 minutes, arranged to hear any protests that might develop against the Stone and Jackson nominations. Indications were that they would win final approval within 10 days.

The President's selection of Mr. Justice Stone as Chief Justice apparently won general approval of both Republicans and Democrats. Senator George W. Norris (Ind) of Nebraska said he hoped that the appointment would set a precedent for the elevation of the senior judge in point of service when vacancies occurred in the Chief Justice's post.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana said he was supporting Mr. Justice Stone, and Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire termed the appointment "fine." There was no apparent opposition to Mr. Jackson, either.

Senator Prentiss M. Brown (D) of Michigan said he was particularly pleased at the President's appointment of Mr. Justice Stone as Chief Justice. While he said he welcomed the appointment of Senator Byrnes and Mr. Jackson to the Court, he noted that Mr. Byrnes' elevation would mean a "distinct loss for the President in the Senate.

The nomination of Mr. Byrnes to the High Court was reported to have been accompanied by the President's request to Mr. Byrnes that he remain in the Senate until fall.

Quickly confirmed by the Chamber, Mr. Byrnes said he intended to stay on the job as Acting Majority Leader until Senator Allen W. Barkley of Kentucky, the Democratic chieftain, was able to return to his duties. Senator Barkley has been ordered by his physician to rest for two or three weeks.

Mr. Byrnes said he would remain in the Senate as long as there was need of his services, but said he hoped to take a short vacation before the Court resumed its sessions in the fall.

Stone Appreciative

NEW YORK, June 13 (AP)—Supreme Court Justice Harlan F. Stone had this to say of his nomination to be Chief Justice:

"It is a kind of recognition any man would appreciate. The responsibility is so great that it doesn't create any sense of elation. I should be happy if the thoroughness and efficiency of the recent Chief Justice (Charles Evans Hughes) could be maintained."

Mr. Justice Stone came here with Mrs. Stone, and their son, Prof. Marshall H. Stone, a mathematics professor at Harvard, who the Justice said "writes books I can't understand."

They are visiting a second son, Lauson H. Stone, a lawyer.

The Justice said he planned to leave in a few days for a short vacation in the Colorado mountains at a place not yet selected.

Aluminum Salvage Planned by OPM

NEW YORK, June 13 (AP)—The Office of Production Management plans to inaugurate soon a nationwide salvage campaign to add to the supply of aluminum for defense industries.

Frank Bane, Director of the Division of State and Local Co-operation in the Office of Civilian Defense, told defense representatives of 12 Northeastern States today that the OPM already had made local aluminum drives and found the plan sufficiently satisfactory to apply it to the whole country.

Test drives in Richmond, Va., and its county, Henrico, and in Madison, Wis., and its county, Dane, yielded 80,000 pounds of aluminum, he said, adding that this was three or four times what was expected.

Based on these figures, he pointed out, a national drive would yield almost 20,000,000 pounds or enough to construct 650 long-range bombers.

Fingerprint Order For Federal Staffs

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP)—President Roosevelt made another move to check up on subversive elements in the Government service yesterday by ordering that all employees in the Federal civil service whose fingerprints are not now on file with the Government submit to fingerprinting.

He also ordered that before any original appointment or reinstatement is made to a Federal position the person concerned "shall be fingerprinted in accordance with the procedure established by the Civil Service Commission or by the head of the department or agency in which the appointment or reinstatement is to be made."

The prints are to be turned over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation "for checking on report as to criminal records, and for permanent classification and filing."

Lutherans Debate Resolution on War

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—The thirteenth annual convention of the United Lutheran Synod of New York was expected to act on a resolution opposing "war as an instrument of national policy."

House Passes Big WPA Bill After Debate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 14 — Should WPA be considered a career?

That is the question argued in the House yesterday before it approved a $886,000,000 WPA appropriation for the new fiscal year beginning July 1.

Center of the discussion was the provision in the present WPA law requiring that all workers be dropped from the rolls for 30 days after 18 months of continuous employment. The severance plan was invented by Congress as a means of encouraging WPA employees to make some effort to find private employment.

Yesterday, at the request of President Roosevelt and Howard O. Hunter, WPA Commissioner, the House voted to drop the enforced vacation plan, though the appropriations committee had recommended it be kept.

President Roosevelt had said in his relief message to Congress that the 18 months clause was working "a great hardship on many people." Hardest hit, Representative Arthur D. Healey (D) of Massachusetts told the House yesterday, are workers past 50 who have been unable to find jobs in private industry.

Without the restriction, Representative John Taber (R) of New York warned the WPA would be weighted down with a "group perpetuating themselves on the WPA rolls and refusing to accept private employment."

Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (D) of Virginia, whose committee first invented the "enforced vacations" plan two years ago, defended it vigorously, declaring that the chief opposition came from WPA enrollees, who complained that at the end of 18 months they would have to go out and look for a job.

The provision was finally stricken from the bill by a close vote of 169 to 165. Since the measure has not yet come up in the Senate, there is some chance that it will be stricken out there.

The House also turned down a recommendation from its appropriations committee to earmark $50,000,000 of the $886,000,000 WPA fund for use in expanding the Federal food stamp plan. By a vote of 168 to 122, it was decided to turn the whole sum over to the WPA as the President asked in his message two weeks ago.

The President's request that aliens be readmitted to WPA rolls because the present bar "works a hardship upon a class of persons whose private employment opportunities are becoming increasingly limited" was turned down by the House.

By a vote of nearly two to one, the lower chamber forbade the use of WPA funds to pay compensation to David Lasser, former National President of the Workers Alliance of America and leader of many WPA "marches" on Washington in the past. Testimony before the appropriation committee revealed that he is now employed at $4,400 a year to investigate on transferral of WPA workers into private industry.

The $886,000,00 appropriation for 1942 would put to work on federal projects a monthly average of 1,000,000 persons, compared with 1,700,000 on the rolls this year.

Spotty distribution of defense expenditures, rising costs of living, increase in migration, and closing down of non-defense factories due to shortages of materials were cited by administration spokesmen as reasons why the federal work relief program could not be cut more than one third, despite the great boom in defense jobs.

Lindbergh Drive Now Avon Avenue

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 14 (AP)—It is Avon Avenue now instead of Lindbergh Drive.

The City Council by unanimous vote changed the name upon the recommendation of City Manager James W. Armstrong.

Mrs. Sidney Astor, property owner on the street, wrote to the City Manager, requesting the change. She said in her letter that "judging from the man's (Charles A. Lindbergh) stand in regard to his country he does not deserve to have a street in Charlotte named for him."

Band Leader Founds 'Gratitude' Scholarships

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., June 14 (AP)—Orchestra Leader Kay Kyser has founded two scholarships at his alma mater, the University of North Carolina, "as a small gesture of appreciation for what the boys and girls of America have done for me."

Dr. Frank P. Graham, President of the university, telegraphed a statement of thanks for the two scholarships—one in dramatic arts, the other in music.

Patrick Henry Speaks Again

Wide World

Notable Episode in American History Re-enacted

Col. George Washington (left) has just congratulated Patrick Henry on his clarion call to liberty in a re-enactment on June 12 of the stirring speech that preceded the American Revolution in St. John's Episcopal Church in Richmond, Virginia. Following the pageant, the British Ambassador to the United States, Viscount Halifax, stood in the church where Patrick Henry spoke and predicted victory for the British Empire in the current war largely because of "that tragic lesson" learned in the American Revolution. The "give me liberty or give me death" pronouncement of Patrick Henry was the keynote of England's struggle now, Lord Halifax said.

Baltic 'New Order': Reds Crushing Religion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 14—Another corner of the curtain of concealment behind which the Axis' so-called "New Order" is revealing its true nature can now be lifted.

This time the scene is the enslaved states of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania which were seized by Axis-collaborator Joseph Stalin to "protect" Soviet Russia from "attack."

The picture which the now available facts portray is one of calculated and continuing religious persecution, the jailing of clergy, the seizure of church property and the forced dissolution of Christian organizations and their religious publications.

The story, complete with a documented record of case-illustrations, of how Russia is acting to crush religion and religious freedom as one means of trying to spread Communism to the unwilling people of the Baltic, was furnished to The Christian Science Monitor by the former Estonian Foreign Minister, Kaarel R. Pusta, who is now in the United States.

Drawing upon confidential sources of information which he vouchsafes as "most trustworthy," Mr. Pusta pierces the screen of Soviet censorship in this occupied area with an account which discloses, in his own quiet phrase "a distressing situation."

Repression Rules

Broadly this account shows that while the U. S. S. R. purports to give to the Baltic nations the right to "both religious and anti-religious propaganda," in actual effect repression rules and freedom flees, as the Soviets intend it shall.

"The Estonian Soviet Republic is being governed along the same lines as Russia, under the closest supervision of Moscow's Central Government," Mr. Pusta points out.

"If we watch the Estonian Soviet Government's attitude towards religion and church, it immediately appears that it has nothing in common with guaranteeing freedom of conscience and creed. The true policy of the Government is clearly inimical to creed and church, obviously tending to persecute and destroy them. This is proved by the following information obtained from highly reliable sources."

Then the former Estonian statesman, using the record of events in his homeland as illustrative of what is happening throughout the Baltic, proceeds to cite chapter and verse.

Lutheran's Trust Betrayed

He begins his account with an ironic little incident. He observes that the Consistory of the Lutheran Evangelic Church, trustingly accepted Soviet protestations that religious freedom was to be preserved, even issued a proclamation asking composers to create new liturgical music but was soon to discover that new liturgical music was not one of the "benefits" brought by the "New Order." And from then on religious persecution took many forms and Mr. Pusta furnishes the evidence as follows:

On June 26 of last year the Soviet-controlled Minister of Public Education began by expressing doubt whether religious instruction could remain on the school programs and shortly thereafter religious service radiocasts and children's Christian Associations' meetings, as well as all other religious meetings, were forbidden.

On July 4 the Salvation Army and its official publications were liquidated.

Then the Y. M. C. A. leaders were dismissed and replaced by men who had never before taken part in any Christian youth movement.

Even before Estonia was formally incorporated into the U. S. S. R. an atheist drive was begun and the Y. M. C. A. "summer campus was changed into a campus of Communist youth."

After official incorporation the anti-religious campaign got underway in full swing. From Sept. 1 onwards the ministers of the church were no more allowed to act as civil officers or exercise their civil rights. All Communist organizations were urged to start anti-religious propaganda and on Aug. 8 the Faculty of Theology of Tartu University was closed. The whole of the church's property and capital was confiscated, and the entire ecclesiastical organization was broken up.

"Clumsy and Brutal"

A circular issued on March 7 declared that even children of three to seven years were to be taught anti-religious propaganda and instructed that all kindergartens bring up the children in an "anti-religious spirit."

The former Estonian Foreign Minister cites this incident as illustrative of the "clumsy and brutal methods" which Moscow used:

"One of their favorite experiments, which they believe to be most convincing, consists of blindfolding the children and asking them to pray to God for candy.

"When they can open their eyes again, not a single piece of candy is to be found on the table. The children are blindfolded once more and ordered to beg: 'Dear Stalin, give me candy.' Now, suddenly, there is candy on every table. It is needless to say that this revolting stratagem is followed by violent and anti-religious arguments."

Mr. Pusta reports further that anti-religious propaganda is introduced with the same zeal in high schools where special "socialist competitions" in the combat against religion are frequently organized in connection with courses for anti-religious propaganda.

"Both press and radio are closed to religion," he says. "The exercise of worship is still allowed but the clergymen are treated as outlaws and enemies of the people. A great many of Estonia's most popular Lutheran Ministers have been jailed.

Ministers Jailed

"As worship is not yet actually forbidden, the Soviets strive to eradicate ecclesiastical activities by ruining the clergymen financially," he pointed out. "Thus, as the clergymen do not receive any more salaries and have to depend on voluntary donations, the Government makes them pay such extravagant taxes as to force them to make debts; these debts remaining unpaid, they are thrown into jail.

"More generally speaking, the peculiar idea the Communists have of an auction sale, is well worth mentioning. These 'public auctions' would be called by another, much uglier name in any other country than Soviet Russia; instances can be recalled of objects worth 1,000 Estonian crowns being sold for five to 10 crowns; only some especially designated people are allowed to attend these auctions, which result in the ruthless and cynical robbing of the country and people of Estonia. On the other hand, since Sept. 2, 1940, the minimum rent for every clergyman or employee of the church has been set to two roubles, 20 for one square meter of floor space, whereas any other citizen's minimum rent varies between 30 and 40 kopek, under half a rouble monthly.

"The Lutheran Ministers' children cannot receive higher education, for they would have to pay 750 roubles a year tuition fees, while the children of all the other citizens pay 300-400 roubles. The qualification "Ministers' children" includes those students whose parents many years ago have been employees of the church; they are also considered ineligible for Governmental service. Workmen, who do not sever relations with the church, receive ill-paid jobs and their children are molested.

Convictions Remain

"The clergymen's financial situation is so bad, that most are selling or have sold their furniture and valuables, their apartments being usually required by the military under all sorts of pretexts. The orthodox Synod's head, Nikolai Pats, brother of the former Estonian Republic's President, was forced to leave for the country, where he passed on. Church property in the countryside is transformed into Communist clubs."

The Estonian statesman is himself confident that the Communist campaign against religion throughout the Baltic nations has basically failed to achieve its purpose, that while for the present religious freedom is crushed, religious conviction and devotion remain deeply imbedded within the people.

"Lately," he says, "the Ministers of the church have been openly named 'enemies of the people.' They take the blame for the Estonian people's, especially the working classes, unwillingness to acknowledge their future to be united with Soviet Russia. There are undoubtedly many more trials and sufferings ahead for the churches and the religious people of Estonia. So far, the U. S. S. R. has failed to doom them. Whatever happens, and in spite of brutality and terror, the Estonian people will always stubbornly oppose their barbarous invader."

Cuba Arrests Three In Sedition Probe

HAVANA, June 14 (AP) — The National Police said yesterday they had arrested three men at Guanabacoa, near here, last night in an investigation into suspected sedition and had seized large quantities of totalitarian propaganda.

A United States secret operative was said to have co-operated with the Cuban police.

One of the arrested men was identified as a Spanish businessman to whom police attributed Cuban leadership of the Spanish Falange, an organization outlawed several months ago by decree.

75 Nationalities Represented In Adult Education Classes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 14—Living proof that the American melting pot works well when seasoned with large applications of adult education, more than 1,000 adults, representing 75 nationalities, proudly received their evening school graduation diplomas at a special Americanization luncheon here today.

Former Czechs, Poles, Germans, Japanese, Italians, Ethiopians, Bolivians, and others, some young and others of grandmother age, received certificates, and as many more were welcomed into citizenship at the Commodore Hotel in one of the largest graduation exercises ever held for adults.

Sponsoring the Americanization and Graduation luncheon was the Evening School Division of the Board of Education, which arranged the ceremonies as a tribute to the graduates, most of them foreign-born, some of them refugees arrived in America only a year ago, several holding degrees from European universities, all now learning to speak English and think American.

Special Awards Given

Highlighting the role of adult education in America's task of defending democracy, theme of the luncheon, was the presentation of the 1941 awards of the Evening Adult Students' Association. These went to Dr. Lyman Bryson, professor of Adult Education at Teachers College, Columbia University, and Morris E. Siegel, director of Evening and Continuation Schools in New York City, for their contributions to the "dignity, respect and improvement" of adult education.

The students—butchers and bakers, sales clerks and shoemakers, musicians and machine-shop workers, artists and servants—were welcomed to graduation and many to citizenship by an array of officials and teachers, including Stanley M. Isaacs, President of the Borough of Manhattan; Judge Frederick L. Hackenburg of the Court of Special Sessions, and Dr. Morse A. Cartwright, director of the American Association of Adult Education.

Must Keep Friendships

Dr. Bryson laid before the students, looking ahead to added usefulness in the country of their adoption, a special task; namely, that of serving as living reminders to America that millions of persons of warm sympathy and human understanding still live in nations whose governments have gone totalitarian.

"You are specially able to keep us from forgetting," he declared, "that in every one of the European and Asiatic countries whose public and political conduct frightens and disturbs us there are millions of good people—good Germans, Italians, Russians, Japanese—people who may be deceived or tricked, but who are still much like ourselves.

"It is necessary for us to remember that there are ordinary good citizens much like ourselves, because otherwise we shall have no friends to deal with when the war is over and we begin in earnest to build a better world."

Become Useful Americans

To some graduates, the evening sessions, sponsors agreed, were a means of "keeping up" with sons and daughters in high school and college. For the refugees, men like Dr. Fritz Pollock, the class valedictorian, born in Czechoslovakia and holding degrees in chemistry who has attended evening schools for two of his three years in the United States, the evening school program afforded a different opportunity—even the chance for learning—how a stranger might become a useful, self-supporting American.

Speaking as valedictorian, Dr. Pollock said:

"We owe a special debt to this country—a country whose adherence to its guiding principles of democracy and humanity has snatched us, our wives, our husbands and children from the misery and brutality of a world gone mad. Our many nationalities and creeds are fused in a common objective, to serve this, our adopted country not only with loyalty, but also with sacrifice and love, and to make America as proud of us as we are proud to be Americans."

Wheeler Tells Women Of Antiwar Sentiment

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Burton K. Wheeler, (D) of Montana, told a group of "Women United" representatives June 12 that "sentiment is growing day by day against war."

The women, several hundred strong, came here from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and other States to register opposition to involvement in war. Addressing them in the Caucus Room of the Senate Office Building, Senator Wheeler said, "You must expect to be called subversive," but added that "the real subversive element is that which is trying to get us into war."

Senators' Action Removes Bar Against Woman Aid

WASHINGTON (AP) — A Senate-House Committee removed from the Interior Department appropriation bill June 12 a prohibition against employment of Dr. Ruth Gruber.

The House had voted against employment of Dr. Gruber after some members charged her published writings on Soviet Russia indicated Communist sympathy. She had been employed to make a survey of Alaska by the Interior Department. The Senate voted to remove the prohibition after hearing Secretary Ickes ridicule the charges.

President Reassures King

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 14

President Roosevelt gave a renewed pledge of "full material assistance to Great Britain and her Allies in this struggle" in his birthday message to King George VI.

The message follows:

"Upon this occasion of the celebration of Your Majesty's birth, it gives me pleasure to offer my felicitations and to extend my sincere wishes for your well-being and for the welfare of all the peoples of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

"I do not need to emphasize to Your Majesty my sympathy and the sympathy of the whole American Nation in the great cause of freedom and justice which the peoples of the British Empire are now so valiantly defending. The United States has pledged full material assistance to Great Britain and her Allies in this struggle and I assure Your Majesty of the determination of the Government and the people of the United States to carry out that pledge."

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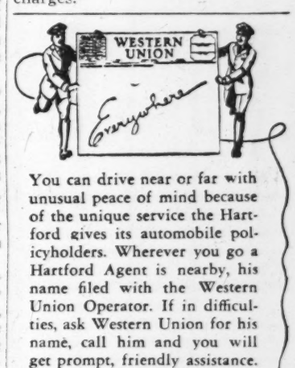

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Illustrated Style 284

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Greeks and Nazis: Light Shed On Dealings Before War

Continued from Page 1

to differentiate between "good" and "bad" brands of fascism, for obvious reasons. The result was a tendency to muddle the fundamental issues of the war at the fountainhead.

Called a Local Issue

Ignoring the obvious Nazi determination to dominate Europe and ultimately subjugate every small independent nation, the authoritarian rulers of Greece tried to create the impression that the Greco-Italian conflict was purely a local issue, unrelated to the earth-shaking struggle between two incompatible philosophies and ways of living.

This outlook gave Greece's alliance with Britain a contingent and limited character—against Italy yes, but not against the main enemy, Nazi Germany.

The reasons for this were self-evident: the Metaxas Government was itself authoritarian and molded after fascist and Nazi models. It had been equally zealous in its persecution of the democratic forces. At the time the war began more than 3,000 Venizelists—followers of the great Greek democratic statesman, Eleuthurios Venizelos, firm friend of the Allies in the World War, were still imprisoned on the penal islands.

In one respect Metaxas excelled the other dictators. While they retained shadow parliaments to rubber-stamp their edicts, he abolished the Greek Parliament altogether, turning the building over to other purposes.

Similar to Axis Types

There was good reason for this. With the best manipulation it would have proved impossible to devise an election system in Greece that would return a satisfactory guarantee of proper totalitarian composition. For the Greek dictatorship differed from its Fascist and Nazi counterparts in lacking even a semblance of a mass basis.

The Greeks are strongly democratic almost to a man and few Governments in history have been less popular with their subjects than the prewar Metaxas regime.

The war had partly changed this. By standing up to Italian aggression, Premier Metaxas, for the first time in his political career, brought his policy in line with the tide of popular sentiment. Had he failed to do this he would have been swept aside. As it was he became the rallying point of Greek unity and resistance.

But while the Government tried to limit the scope of the war and divorce it from fundamental issues, the people themselves were fully aware of what they were fighting for. The liberty-loving legions of Greek patriots who hurled the invader back knew they were striking a blow, not only at Mussolini alone, but at tyranny in general. They had no reservations. They were wholeheartedly on the side of world democracy.

How Soldiers Felt

This was clearly expressed to me by soldiers whom I talked to in the snows of Albania. "After the war," one of them remarked, "we have a few home scores to settle."

Premier Metaxas sensed this majority viewpoint only too clearly. That was why, on the crest of the national unity wave he had granted extensive amnesty to the Venizelists, who, to a man, offered their services. But it also explains why he was extremely chary about placing them in positions of responsibility and influence.

At no time did Metaxas make a move to include these representatives of the people in his Cabinet. One was far more likely to encounter distinguished Venizelists, men who in other times held Government portfolios, serving their country as junior officers on the firing line than in the couloirs of the ministries and general staff headquarters in Athens.

Attempts by the Venizelists to get the Government on record against totalitarianism and to declare the principles they were fighting for were ignored. Even mild attempts by progressive newspaper editors to treat the wider issues were suppressed.

The censorship also deleted from the stories of foreign correspondents all references that might conceivably annoy the Nazis either directly or by implication.

On the other hand, there was no attempt to purge those elements from high Government and Army positions who in the past had been conspicuous for their pro-German bias. Such figures as Kostas Kodzias, Governor of Athens, whose personal friendship with Herr Hitler and close ties with the German Legation were well known, as Theologus Nicoulodis, Minister of the Press, who had also been a frequent guest of the Führer, remained at their posts after public declarations of loyalty.

Appeasement of Germany

Strong backing for the Government policy of appeasement toward Germany came from highly placed members of the Greek general staff. These officers had received their military education in Germany and had many close personal ties with the Reich.

It was they who ordered most of the Greek Army equipment from Germany—when the Italo-Greek war broke out there were still large Greek orders for equipment outstanding in German armament factories. The fact that these orders were immediately canceled by the German Government should have helped open the eyes of General Metaxas and his followers to Germany's real position.

These officers were convinced that if Greece made a good enough showing against Italy, the Germans would be so favorably impressed as to force their ally to sue for peace. So long as to them there seemed hope of this they were willing to fight, but the moment the Germans stepped in they gave up without a struggle.

Reason for Surrender

That was the fundamental reason why the Greek Army, after its brilliant record in Albania, surrendered so swiftly to the Germans.

It was not primarily because of war weariness, lack of transport, and similar factors that they failed to make their strategic withdrawal from Albania in time and consolidate with the British on their right flank. The Greek soldiers are made of sterner stuff than that. The basic trouble was that officers in key positions considered the struggle hopeless the moment the Germans stepped in.

That is why Gen. Tsoulacoglu, the dashing cavalry officer who engineered the capture of Koritsa, the most brilliant Greek victory of the whole war, was the first to surrender his entire corps. A few days later, on April 23, two days after the King and Cabinet had fled from Athens to Crete, Gen. Tsoulacoglou consented to head a puppet government under the German occupation.

Stating that the King, because of his "shameful flight" no longer had a right to represent the Nation, Gen. Tsoulacoglou declared that the Greek Army had fought bravely and had preserved the Nation's honor and appealed to all to cease fighting.

The logic which transformed the hero of the Albanian campaign into the first capitulator before the Nazi drive was that same logic of appeasement that has worked similarly in France and other lands—with its inherent dangers to the United States.

Ocean Travelers by Clipper Plane

Wide World

Arrivals at La Guardia Airport, New York

Elizabeth Ann Elmer (left), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Elmer of Bermuda, and Jacques Du Guerny, son of Mrs. Marie Du Guerny whose husband is a French war prisoner.

Defense Mediation Board Eyes Developments on West Coast

By the Associated Press

National Defense Mediation Board officials watched West Coast developments today as the Puget Sound Congress of Industrial Organizations' lumber strike front cracked and American Federation of Labor machinists in San Francisco prepared to vote on a return to work on $500,000,000 worth of Navy and merchant shipbuilding.

The three largest locals of the C. I. O. International Woodworkers of America—whose president, O. M. Orton, last week denounced the Board for "labor-busting and strikebreaking" tactics—planned to resume work Monday under a Board peace plan.

They have voted to accept a 7½-cent hourly wage increase and paid vacations, resuming work while a commission makes an economic survey of the industry. These terms were rejected by leaders of the Union, who demanded a 10-cent boost in the present base of 67½ cents.

Operations will be resumed Monday at the big Weyerhaeuser Mills at Everett, Wash., employing 1,300 men, as well as at Weyerhaeuser camps at Vail and McDonald. Other locals have voted to resume logging and mill work at Lyman, Wash., and at the operations of four companies in the Olympic peninsula. The four firms employ 2,000. The total of I. W. A. strikers was put at 12,000 by the Mediation Board, 22,000 by Orton.

San Francisco—Possibility that full-speed work in 11 San Francisco Bay area shipyards might be resumed Monday after tomorrow's balloting was clouded by the report that only 739 of the original 1,131 A. F. of L. strikers are still available. The rest have found other jobs, Harry Hook, machinists' business agent, said.

Instructions to take a vote on a return to work and place the dispute in the hands of the Mediation Board were issued by the machinists' Executive Council Thursday, upon the request of President Roosevelt.

Inglewood, Calif.—At the Army-occupied North American Aviation Corporation plant spokesmen for the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers and the Army sent a request yesterday to the Mediation Board, asking it to resume efforts to negotiate a wage settlement. Board deliberaions were interrupted by last week's strike call and subsequent seizure of the plant by soldiers under President Roosevelt's order.

C. I. O. officials who have taken over the local and suspended local officers for refusal to end the "outlaw" walkout announced they were "enrolling every member over again—really forming a new union."

Richard Frankensteen, C. I. O. aircraft director, said there would be no "wholesale" investigation of members "as to Communism." An investigation under way by high C. I. O. officials, he said, was "virtually confined to those in leadership positions."

The military authorities meanwhile restricted Army guards to the plant, the adjoining Los Angeles airport, and to the areas in which North American employees reside. Until yesterday soldiers were patrolling an area extending a mile from the factory, which turns out bombers and pursuit craft.

Newark, N. J.—Members of the C. I. O.-U. A. W. at Newark, N. J., suspended ten of their group last night pending a union trial on charges of instigating a 90-minute walkout Monday at the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation's Long Island City, N. Y., plant.

About 50 men were involved in the walkout. Union officials said the suspensions represented union opposition to any delay in defense production. The Brewster plants are turning out fighter planes and employ about 7,500 workers.

Baltimore, Md.—Striking tugboat officers and tug operators, meeting separately, selected Federal Judge W. Calvin Chestnut as arbitrator in the seven-day-old dispute which has tied up some 30 tugs in Baltimore harbor. The strikers offered to return to work pending the jurist's action on their demands for 20 per cent wage increases and changes in working conditions. The present wage scale was not disclosed.

Honolulu—A contract was signed last night between the Five Companies, organization of contractors engaged in defense construction, and the A. F. of L. Plumbers' Union, which figured in a labor demonstration May 15.

The agreement provided for a 44-hour week, $1.37½ per hour, and double time for holiday work, said Thomas Owens, representing the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters.

When the plumbers dropped their tools in demonstration—which they said was not a strike—May 15, United States Marines escorted 230 of them from the Pearl Harbor Naval Reservation.

Shoe Pay Increase

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 14 (AP)—Endicott Johnson Corporation officials yesterday announced a 5 per cent increase for 20,000 shoe workers effective Monday. They estimated that on a yearly basis the increase would total $1,250,000.

The increase was the third of 5 per cent since November, 1940, and brought the company's pay roll to a level equal to the highest point ever reached in its history, officials said.

A bulletin to the workers signed by George W. Johnson, President, and George E. Johnson, Jr., Vice-President and General Manager, said, "Tanneries and factories are running full" and forecast that "business will be good for some time to come."

Textile Pay Rise

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 14 (AP)—Roy Lawrence, Southern Director for the Congress of Industrial Organizations Textile Workers Union of America, said yesterday that approximately 300,000 textile workers—including 150,000 in the South—would get a wage increase to 37.5 cents an hour June 30 under Government mandate and that union labor was instituting a drive for proportionate increases for the higher-paid workers.

The increase was ordered recently by the Wage-Hour Administration.

Negotiated Peace Impossible—Casey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif.—Flatly declaring that the idea of a negotiated peace is completely impossible, the Australian Minister to the United States, Richard G. Casey, told hearers at the annual Commencement of the California Institute of Technology today that such a peace would mean nothing more than giving Nazi Germany the breathing space she urgently wants to prepare herself for the final blow that would make for Nazi conquest of the world.

"Hitler has said, and one can't but agree with him, that totalitarianism and Democracy can't live together in the same world," Mr. Casey said. "Naziism cannot afford to rest while there are pockets of effective democratic resistance left in the world. Democracy can't rest while there is any strong center of totalitarianism that may launch this sort of world holocaust on us again or on our children."

Britons on Furlough Barred From London

LONDON, June 14 (AP) — An order which was in effect during the intensive German air raids on London last autumn, banning London to all Army men on leave unless their homes were there, was reissued yesterday.

No officer or enlisted man may spend his furlough within 10 miles of Charing Cross, the center of London, unless he has relatives within this area. The order does not apply to Dominion troops.

5,500,000 to Stay Jobless— What to Do? Congress Asks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 14—Congress is wondering what to do about 5,500,000 persons who, according to Work Projects Administration predictions, will be unemployed in the coming fiscal year despite the boom in defense jobs.

Discussion of the problem is centering in an $875,000,000 appropriation, now up in the house, which would mean an average WPA force about one-third below this year's. Instead of a monthly average of 1,700,000 persons on the WPA, there would be 1,000,000.

Congressional sentiment in general appears to favor continuance of the WPA at the reduced level, together with requirements for periodic layoffs and investigations, inviting the worker to get off the Government pay roll and into a private job as soon as possible.

The WPA estimate that 5,500,000 workers would still be unemployed in the next fiscal year came as a shock to many members of Congress. Had not Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, stated that the defense program would result in enough jobs "to break the back of unemployment before the end of 1941?"

Opportunities Not Equal

The answer was that defense job opportunities have not been spread equally over the country. Some areas have received large defense orders, others have not. Re-employment has taken place chiefly in the industrial areas of the North, not in the South or in the Great Plains States.

Many WPA workers have been turned down by industry as too old for defense jobs.

Pointing out that the average WPA age is about 43, Representative Thomas F. Ford (D) of California, told the House, "while there is a large increase in employment generally in the State of California, it will still be left with a tremendous number of people over 43 who cannot get work in the defense industries. California has received a great amount of defense industry money, but it is to be spent principally on airplanes and shipbuilding—two industries in which the owners of the plants will not employ persons of that age."

Increase Rejected

Some members of Congress believe the new WPA appropriation should be larger than the $875,000,000 President Roosevelt asked. One new factor responsible for an increase in the number of needy, they say, is migration of persons seeking jobs in defense industries and not finding them. Besides, they point out, the Federal Government has never reached the fulfillment of its promise to care for all "employables."

An amendment by Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts to increase the coming year's appropriation to $1,250,000,000 was voted down 156 to 114 in the House.

The House is insisting that the WPA continue to observe rules formulated before the last appropriation requiring that WPA workers be laid off temporarily every 18 months and to make investigations of the worker's need at least every 12 months. The WPA, through President Roosevelt, had asked that these restrictions be removed.

Congressmen have also balked on the President's proposal to readmit aliens to employment on relief projects.

"The 18 months' lay-off," Representative John Taber, (R) of New York, told the House "is in my opinion an absolute necessity unless you are going to develop a class of people to whom WPA is life's objective, who never want to get off and never intend to get off."

Food Stamp Extension

Out of the $875,000,000 carried in the bill, a fund of $50,000,000 is earmarked for extension of the Department of Agriculture's food stamp plan to benefit not only persons of WPA, but all families certified as in need.

Between $300,000,000 and $400,000,000 will be spent on defense projects undertaken by the WPA with approval of the War or Navy departments. The WPA work week has been increased to 48 hours for persons on such work.

WPA rolls on June 4 stood at 1,442,045. A sharp drop may be expected beginning July 1, if Congress approves the curtailed appropriation.

The $875,000,000 WPA appropriation is the smallest requested of Congress since the inauguration of the Federal work relief program. Peak was reached in 1939 when $2,230,000,00 was spent.

1,251,283 at Work For U. S. Government

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 14

Defense hiring pushed Government employment to a new high of 1,251,283 at the end of April, a gain of 48,935 during the month.

Reporting this, the Civil Service Commission said the War Department added 26,205 workers, or more than half of the net increase, bringing its total to 257,532. The Navy Department force increased by 7,796 to 201,107, and the Panama Canal roll by 6,618 to 33,920.

The April pay roll was $189,213,464, a gain of $4,969,158 over March.

Allies Gain

Continued from Page 1

the front lines of the two armies and "No-Man's Land" hangs inactively between.

It's a far less spirited front than the Australians are finding on the Lebanon Coast where they are reported to have entered Sidon. Desultory skirmishes, punctuated by brief artillery exchanges characterize its sedentariness.

There is generally little malice motivating Frenchmen on either side.

There's no comparison, for example, between the Battle of Damascus and the siege of Madrid where Spaniard fought Spaniard in irritation at what each considered the other's erroneous ideology.

Tapping Discreetly at Gates

Free French forces are tapping discreetly at the gates of Damascus, not thundering raucously like the Spanish Moors. At Madrid, the Republican defenders held to the bitter end. But the defending army at Damascus sees no basic conflict of ideals which would prevent it from seeking an opportunity for an honorable surrender.

In a craggy observation post overlooking the basin in which Damascus lies a Free French chieftain tells me his prisoners inquire pathetically why a huge force isn't marched toward the City's walls to allow the garrison to discontinue the fight without shame.

Bewilderment and sadness at the extent of the Syrian "war"—even so far—are the chief ingredients of these Frenchmen's sentiments.

Hull Warns French Not To Aid Nazis

Continued from Page 1

to this action was made by France, although the terms of the armistice between France and Germany did not require that France permit territory under French control outside Occupied France to be used as a base for German military operations, and Marshal Pétain declared as recently as a few weeks ago that he would not permit such use.

The use of Syria is a vitally important part of the general plan of Hitler's to invade Iraq, Egypt, the Canal area, and Africa. When the French authorities in Syria, acting under the Vichy Government, made no effort to prevent German use of Syria as a military base, and when they permitted even the shipment from Syria of military supplies of French manufacture to be used by the Germans against France's former ally, they permitted Germany to extend the theater of war into French-mandated territory. To resist this further expansion of German aggression, the British forces in the Near East entered Syria to prevent German actions there which the French, under the direction of the Vichy Government, were permitting if not abetting. Yet the French authorities in Syria have considered it necessary to contest bitterly this British effort to prevent Syria from being used as a German base. These facts unmistakably demonstrate that the German military effort is making use of France and that the German iniative in Syria is resulting in a conflict, not only of France against Britain but of Frenchmen against Frenchmen. Germany seems to have prevailed on the Vichy Government to do Germany's fighting in the Syria area of the general German advance.

But aside from the situation in Syria, and considering the broader aspects of Franco-German collaboration, the public statements of the Darlan-Laval element demonstrate that the people of France are expected not only to surrender permanently and unconditionally their loyalty to all French traditions, institutions, liberties, interests, culture, and the entire way of life which made France great, but actually to transfer all of these loyalties—all hope of the future—to Hitler in the hope of securing his personal favor. The general adoption of Hitlerism would set the world back five to 10 centuries.

In a statement on June 10, Admiral Darlan, Vice Premier of France, urged the French people to conquer their illusions and consent to sacrifices and indicated that France would be utterly destroyed unless the French people should take this unprecedented and revolutionary action.

Unless a military invader is devoid of all human attributes he extends to the conquered all of those considerations and recognitions contemplated by the rules and principles of civilized society. An armistice signifies a temporary cessation of hostilities between the parties to it. It does not contemplate that the successful belligerent shall make inhuman demands upon the country and people of the defeated belligerent nor does it contemplate that they shall be bludgeoned into becoming allies of their enemy. If, therefore, Hitler cannot be depended upon, as implied by Darlan's statement, to observe such rules and laws in dealing with the conquered, how much less can he be depended upon to show the least consideration in these vital respects should the conquered peoples prostrate themselves before him and bestow upon him unrestrained license to deal as he may see fit with their lives, their libties, and their entire future welfare.

It remains to be seen whether the French people accept this preposterous status and thus pave the way for them to find themselves assisting Hitler as his co-belligerents in his desperate effort to conquer Great Britain and secure control of the high seas.

In the prevention of such a possibility, both the French people and the people of the United States have a common interest of tremendous importance to the future.

Aluminum Output Slowed

Continued from Page 1

rector, has estimated the needs of the new airplanes production program at 800,000 tons a year when it gets under way and the present rate of American production is 300,000 tons.

The new plant capacity is being erected. We saw Alcoa's newest addition, which will put 55 acres under one roof for the biggest aluminum rolling mill in the world. New power dams will come into production of electricity to supply them in December and January. A new company will enter the aluminum field in full production during the summer. Plant capacity during 1942 should be 408,000 tons—double the 1940 output, but still far short of Mr. Knudsen's estimate of ultimate need.

That is the future problem which must be solved by further plant expansion in 1942 and 1943. Meanwhile, rain is today's bottleneck in aluminum. It is being met temporarily by asking the people of Dixie to impose on themselves the first serious privation of the national emergency.

N. Y. Study 'Nearer' On Reapportionment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., June 14—Legislative leadership has not yet got around to the appointment of a commission to study the State's 20-year-old problem of reapportionment of Congressional and legislative districts, slated for action by the 1942 Legislature, but expects to make appointments "in a few days," it was learned here this week. The lawmakers have been adjourned since April 3, and Senator Joe R. Hanley and Speaker Oswald D. Heck, Republican majority spokesmen, gave no reason for the delay in getting the problem into committee hands.

Present New York districting is patterned from an outdated census without regard to latter-day population shifts, and the issue has perennial prominence at Albany, where, with both major parties wary lest the mapping will infringe on traditional political balances in the State, it regularly fails of remedial implementation. This year it had further postponement, although reapportionment was on Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's "must" list for the 1941 session.

Education

Guides and Foresters Trained In Maine N. Y. A. Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Meddybemps, Maine

In the heart of the Maine woods, only a few miles from the Canadian border, is a good place for a new trail. And just such a trail has been begun, figuratively speaking, by the experiment in youth education undertaken in the village of Meddybemps, Maine, under the auspices of the National Youth Administration.

Usually, of course, N. Y. A. projects are undertaken with the co-sponsorship of municipalities or educational institutions. But in the Meddybemps camp, the Federal youth-aid agency has found a new co-sponsor: the United States Bureau of Biological Survey. This enterprise, known as the "Moosehorn Resident Center," is situated 12 miles south of Calais, in the northeastern corner of the United States. The Federal Biological Survey here owns 49 square miles of land, which it calls the "Moosehorn Migratory Bird and Game Refuge."

In this wild spot, far from the cities where so many boys seek success, about 35 young men (between the ages of 18 and 24) are being trained in the art of Maine's largest industry: forestry. These youths, who are carefully selected from high school and grammar school graduates all over the State who have shown special aptitude for this type of work, are specializing in three branches of work and study: Guiding, wildlife conservation, and forestry practice.

Under the general heading of "guiding," instruction is given in the following: Use of compass; habits of game birds, animals, and fish; hunting and fishing; use of boats; woods cooking; first aid; tree nomenclature; fly tying; care of firearms and other equipment. "Wildlife conservation" includes wildlife habits, management, and elementary forestry. Still more subjects are taught in "forestry practice:" running lines; scaling timber; properties and uses of different kinds of wood; nursery practice; map-making; principles of logging; forest entomology; and forest pathology.

The Moosehorn Resident Center is supported financially by both the N. Y. A. and the Biological Survey. Each youth worker is credited with $30 a month for his services; and $20 of this is deducted for subsistence at the center. Each boy engages in a minimum of 100 hours of actual physical labor per month. Recreational facilities are also available at the camp and in the nearby towns.

Much freedom for the resident youths is the policy of Director Harold P. Hamilton, graduate of the State Forestry School at the University of Maine. Under this policy, which has so far proved very successful, trustworthiness is the standard of conduct, and emphasis is placed upon developing a sense of community responsibility.

The camp center itself is the result of the efforts of the youth workers, who have done much building work since its establishment in June, 1939, and still have more to do. There are five cabins housing six men each; a large mess hall; pump house; washroom building; garage; administration building; and the home of the Project Director.

The Moosehorn Refuge is a lively setting for this work and study. It contains bear, deer, wildcat, fox, porcupine, raccoon, mink, otter, beaver, grouse, partridge, woodcock, all types of duck, hawks, bald eagles, geese, and many other animals and birds. One of the most interesting phases of the work undertaken for the Biological Survey is the clearing of "clearcut strips" in the forest as artificial singing grounds for the woodcock. In this way, research is possible on the habits of these birds, and also regarding their numbers each year.

All of this research, of course, is important to the conservation policy of the whole nation. These young men engaged in it are being fitted for an essential service—one which is often neglected, it would seem. Throughout the long Maine winter and the sudden summer they are living hardy lives in the useful field which has so impressed the Federal Government that the camp is being put on a permanent basis.

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Young People's Page

Contribution of Negro Americans Forms Rich Unit of Study, Building Tolerance and Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Santa Barbara, Calif.

"But, Dr. Lamoreaux! I'm from the South!" the teacher exclaimed

Dr. Lillian Lamoreaux, curriculum co-ordinator in the Santa Barbara city schools, did not remonstrate. But one evening she invited the protesting teacher, together with other fifth grade teachers, and a group of Negro adults, to her home. It was not a command, only an invitation. The teacher came. Every teacher was there.

They went there to consider teaching a Negro "unit" in their classrooms. ("Unit," generally speaking, is the term given to the study and activity centering around some one major field or subject in the modern curriculum.)

Since Dr. Lamoreaux joined the city school system, cosmopolitan Santa Barbara's 32 nationalities, all represented by children in the schools—children who invariably have felt inferior to native United States youngsters—have ceased to be classed as "foreigners" and have become known as "cultural groups."

As an effort to orient these youngsters of other races and nationalities, and through them, the parents, one of Dr. Lamoreaux's first moves was to encourage "cultural units" in the classrooms of the city school system. History, customs, arts, sports, and contributions of the various countries and peoples are studied, and as a climax an exhibition of folk arts and materials, with a program of music and speaking, is held down town.

The project, begun about four years ago, has been a great success from the first.

But what of the Negro? There was more racial feeling in him. "Yet," pointed out the curriculum co-ordinator, to the objecting teachers, "the Negro is an American and has no other home than the United States. He serves his country equally with the white man, and we have not made him welcome. He is already a citizen—close to us but not appreciated."

As her first step toward the new "unit" Dr. Lamoreaux called a few Negro adults into her office in the school administration building. She asked them directly: "What do you think of our teaching a Negro 'unit' in the schools" She found out that the Negroes in Santa Barbara had felt slighted because practically all the other cultures had been studied but theirs. They told her their ideas of the unit, of studies that would lift their race, as well as further mutual understanding between the Negro and the white man.

Then these adults were invited to the co-ordinator's home with the fifth grade teachers. Negro problems were aired. Some told how the Negro race happened to come to this country, how they did not all arrive as captured slaves. Certain of them came voluntarily and afterward were sold as slaves. Columbus had Negroes with him on his ships, likewise Cortez, related these Santa Barbarans, who knew their own history well. They informed the "Americans" that there were Negroes here before the Mayflower. Many in the "suppressed" period were born in slavery but have risen to high attainments. One young woman cited her father, born in slavery, who took university degrees, was a professor and served for 25 years as a chaplain in the United States Army. They explained that "nigger" is applicable to any race, as it indicates a mean person. Neither do they like to be called the "colored race"—they are not the only "colored" people. Properly they are Negro Americans, not American Negroes. This is their only country.

When it came to studying Negro music, they said they would like it to be known that they brought syncopation to this country, but that jazz and other corruptions are combinations of Negro with American music. In the dance the buck and wing is a true Negro dance, but many of those attributed to the Negro are American corruptions. Hoodooism and superstition never attached themselves to the enlightened Negro, they contended. He always had some religious belief, and as soon as he came in contact with Christianity, he "knew that the true God was the only way out for him."

On many of the plantations, so it was related, religious meetings were not allowed, and "Steal Away to Jesus" was a "sign," echoed from plantation to plantation.

The Negro units have been going several months and the teachers have called the Negro adults into their classrooms to present their views to the children. One mother, wife of a pastor, brought her two little girls to sing spirituals for the pupils. Problems, literature, science, sports and the contributions of Negroes are being studied in the units.

In April a "cultural exhibition" and program was held at the Faulkner gallery. And among the enthusiastic planners of this show was the teacher who couldn't forget her Southern origin.

Other units that have been conducted here with final culture-exhibits have included projects based on China, Japan, Mexico, Latin America, Scandinavia, the British Isles, Canada, the United States possessions, Colonial America and pioneer California, and the adobes, which bring in Spanish and Mexican cultures. A card file is kept on all the treasures brought together for the exhibits and the people who have made the contributions. They are called freely into the classrooms. Mrs. Mary Overman Kittrell is the cultural contacts co-ordinator in this curriculum service out of Dr. Lamoreaux's office.

As a result of the Scandinavian unit, a Norwegian mother who was indignant over things her children read of her fatherland in their American textbooks came to see that in turn perhaps textbooks in Norway were not always correct in their information about America. There was that information, for instance, about the danger of being scalped by Indians. She decided to be more tolerant.

"We want all these cultural groups to understand us and keep their self-respect," explains Dr. Lamoreaux. "The best way we can achieve this ideal is through enabling them to realize they are bringing the good of their country or race to us. This nation was built of the contributions of other peoples. In order to develop those characteristics that make for democratic living, we must build up tolerance and co-operation."

Dick MacQuiddy Photo

Negro children of Lincoln School in Santa Barbara have participated this year in a special unit of study of the cultural contributions of the Negro to American life. Under Dr. Lillian Lamoreaux, Curriculum Co-ordinator of the Santa Barbara City Schools, this was one of several units in which the children learned to appreciate the races and nationalities represented in their own classrooms.

© Fox Photos, London

American Doll Babies Adopted by Small Evacuees

A large number of dolls, gifts from individual Americans, were sent by the American war relief fund of the English Speaking Union to Great Britain for children evacuated from their homes. Lady Allen of Hurtwood is here distributing some of these dolls to the children attending one of the wartime nurseries she is helping to organize all over the British Isles to care for children of women doing work counted of national importance. These little "mothers" about to adopt American "babies" are in a nursery in Surrey.

Privacy, by Example

Family Forum

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Nancy has just received the gift of a shiny red pocketbook. And Nancy's mother has received a lesson which will be helpful in the upbringing of all her children. A lesson in the personal right to privacy for every individual—toddler, teen-age, and twenty-year-oldster!

It happened simply enough. Marie Snow, who is a trifle older than my Nancy, found herself with a red pocketbook and a rose suit. So Marie asked her mother if she might give the red purse to Nancy, whose top coat is a regulation navy garment.

"I'm going over to Marie's right after school," Nancy informed me with dancing eyes. "Marie says I can have it right away!"

But Nancy returned later in the day without the promised purse. Her disappointment was keen. "Mrs. Snow could have gotten it for me, just as well as not," Nancy was a bit poutish and ill-tempered. "What if she wasn't home, her mother knew it was in Marie's bureau drawer."

"No one ever gains anything by being disagreeable," I warned Nancy. "I'm sure there's a good reason."

And we were not long in learning it. "Marie was not expecting Nancy until supper time," Mrs. Snow explained over the phone, "so the pocketbook is put away. And of course it wouldn't be right for me to search among Marie's belongings. Not even to accommodate Nancy. But I'll have Marie bring it over the minute she comes in."

I'm sure Mrs. Snow must have sensed my wonder at such formality with a teen-age daughter, so she continued, "You see, Marie has been taught to respect the privacy and rights of others. And I couldn't possibly have taught her this successfully, except by example. Consequently, I take no more liberties with her belongings than I would with any other individual's. Don't you agree?"

(Mrs.) D. C. D., Massachusetts.

A Saturday Column

A Neighborhood Play Yard Equipped by the Parents

Homemade Vacations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If one family has an unusually large yard, it may appear profitable for several families to go in together and purchase inexpensive play equipment for this yard. Of course it will mean that the play yard shall be accessible to all the children throughout the day. An exception to this might be an hour or so during the afternoon, which has been set aside for a rest period. It has been found that if there is, as stated, an hour for rest in the neighborhood, or at least in one block, the children will co-operate more readily than if one child is compelled to rest while his playmate is permitted to play where he may be seen and heard by the child who is resting. Other children may be allowed to read, or engage in some other quiet activity during this rest period.

In planning a play yard, it is wise to construct the equipment so that the various play activities are enjoyed outside. Playhouses, "shacks" and garages are oftentimes found to be unprofitable because of the fact that the necessary supervision is rendered difficult. On the other hand, if work benches, doll houses, etc., are out in the yard, Mother can glance out of the window and check up on the goings-on without having to actually interrupt her work.

* * *

If all the yards in a neighborhood are small, the different families may install equipment in the various yards. Before this is done there should be a community meeting. At this meeting each family will decide which type of play equipment they will purchase, and install in their yard. Thus duplication will be avoided, and all the children in the neighborhood can enjoy a larger variety of equipment than could be afforded by a single family. This plan has another advantage, in that it will teach the children co-operation, and the respect for other people's property.

It need not be assumed that all the equipment need be purchased, for much of it can be constructed by the fathers and the older boys. The building of homemade play equipment not only will reduce expenditures, but will have the added advantages of teaching the boys carpentry, and of affording a splendid opportunity for father and son to draw closer together through the performing of mutually enjoyed tasks.

Besides the conventional sandbox and swing can be added such things as packing boxes, sawhorses, wooden stairsteps, planks, all of various sizes. A piece of board may be nailed under the edge at the end of each plank so that the children can put an end over a saw horse and use it for a slide without the danger of it slipping. Tables can be made from boxes obtainable at the grocery by tearing up one box and using the lumber taken from it in putting legs on a second box. Toy wheelbarrows and wagons can be made from lumber taken from packing cases.

* * *

An occasional picnic may offer much amusement for both parents and children. Here is another opportunity to teach valuable lessons. The mothers can teach the girls to plan the picnic meals, and allow them to prepare and pack as much of the food as they can. The fathers can teach the boys the great art of fire building, and teach important lessons of safety. If some of the boys are Scouts, preparing to pass cooking tests, they, too, can aid in the preparation of the food. There is no necessity for going a long distance on these picnics. A near-by park, or even one of the back yards will be sufficient to assure the wholesome enjoyment of each participant.

L. P. P.

Creative Art

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

His early wood-carvings are whittled
right out of the lid of his desk,
his blackboard cartoon is exhibiting
"TEACHER" in scathing burlesque;
his modeling yields him just spit-balls,
and in keeping with orderly rule,
he is publicly, crisply requested
to stay in awhile after school.
The verbal chastising once over—
(with him seeking in stau quo)—
his teacher, alone, reminisces
on similar scenes long ago.

JANNIS PARKER DAY

Parents, Teachers, Alumni In Active Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Buffalo, N. Y.

At the Park School of Buffalo, it should be called the P. T. A. A. For this country day school is making the most of a valuable source of aid in parent-teacher work—a source largely overlooked by most P. T. A. groups—namely active alumni co-operation. As a result, Park has an exceptionally large and effective association. Members turn out regularly in substantial numbers for monthly meetings, or for substituted school and alumni projects.

This Parent Group has found it wise to make each monthly meeting an Event. Since they are devoting most of the evening to P. T. A. anyway, members find it pleasant to get together first in a social way at the dinner table. If the student body or alumni are engaged in any special venture for a certain month, the P. T. A. meeting is omitted and the whole weight of the organization is thrown behind that particular project instead.

In November, the P. T. A. worked to make an alumni-sponsored concert for the benefit of the scholarship fund a success. In December, the regular meeting was passed over in favor of support for the school's 25th annual carol singing.

When regular meetings are the order, each is highlighted by some definite feature. For example, at the opening meeting in October, all members of the faculty were introduced in verse. This amusing program was followed by a Go-to-School hour, with parents visiting the classrooms and talking with their children's teachers. For parents of seniors, a college discussion was substituted for the go-to-school angle.

The January meeting was preceded by a questionnaire, which was first answered in writing by the members, later discussed at the meeting. Some of the questions asked were: What is your honest opinion of the values of a Parent-Teacher-Alumni association? In what respect, if any, do you feel that our association is failing to attain these values? Do you fully understand the aims and functions of the Park School Student government? If so, what criticism would you offer of its aims and functions? Do you believe that there is a place for competitive athletics in the progressive school? To what extent? Do you feel that your child suffers from rush and pressure in school, outside school? If so, what suggestions have you? Are you satisfied with the amount of academic emphasis at Park School? Have you anything further to suggest with regard to the school as it touches your child? What do you consider most worth while about the school? Have you any suggestions to bring about closer teacher-parent relationship?

When the answers to the questionnaire revealed a noticeable lack of information by parents in regard to the Student Council, the Council put on a demonstration meeting at the subsequent meeting of the association. This demonstration was followed by a lively general discussion of the points raised in the questionnaire.

B. S. H.

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The Home Forum

Every Inch A Gentleman

THAT CERTAINLY was true of Prince, from the tip of his shiny black nose to the last tuft of his tail. The name had been given him before he emerged into polite society, but there was no doubt that he was a true-bred, black Labrador, though dark hints came mysteriously to the surface now and then from no-one-knows-where, that there must have been a touch of collie in him somewhere. They may have originated from a habit he had of always trying to "shepherd" into a flock those with whom he was walking, not allowing them to separate into twos or threes, if he could help it; and also from the fact that his coat was curly, and his tail inclined to "feather."

* * *

Our first acquaintance with him was made over a tea table, when he met our blandishments with dignified reserve, though evidently not without keen scrutiny; for on our bidding our hostess good-by, Prince disappeared and then re-appeared, bearing in his mouth, for our delectation, a large blue and white cotton handkerchief. This was a mark of such favor that we were emboldened to invite him to tea in return. On this occasion he consented to come for a walk, and we remarked that, on returning, he picked out our particular gate from twelve others with unerring precision, although it was his first visit.

Circumstances subsequently made him our permanent guest, a decision he accepted with perfect manners and good temper, accommodating himself to a new bed (but with his own old blanket) and to new hours, with quiet serenity, though we noticed that he watched us very intently for the first few days, until he had sufficiently mastered the situation to feel assured of his place in the household. From then on, he quietly took it and kept it.

* * *

There came a moment, however, when things trembled in the balance, and it was then that I realized what a perfect gentleman he was. We were coming downstairs one morning, preparatory to taking a walk, when he met Teddy the Cat, who had long been monarch of all he surveyed, coming up for his accustomed midday nap. He was walking, as a cat who knows his place should, well in the center of the stair carpet, and when he suddenly encountered Prince coming toward him around the bend of the first landing, the atmosphere became electric. Although he was only a small cat, very compactly built, he seemed to swell to twice his size, his tail fluffed out, his ears went back, and his very whiskers seemed to tremble with defiance. But he never moved from the center of the carpet.

There was a moment's pause. Then Prince, with the utmost delicacy, made himself as small as he could, and, hugging the wall of the staircase, tip-toed past his outraged opponent without a sound; the incident was closed. From that moment dated a warm friendship between the two; they kissed "good morning" regularly, would eat out of the same plate, and Teddy would lie full length on a chair, stretching out a lazy paw to play with Prince's ears or tail, whichever he could reach. When Prince finally left us, Teddy refused all food for several days.

* * *

But it was at the seaside that Prince was at his best. The mere sight of the sea intoxicated him; he barked, he tore up and down, he frantically scraped up huge holes in the sand, and when his party went in to swim, his enthusiasm reached its climax. When Master dived off a high rock into a deep pool, Prince, still barking furiously, had to dive in after him to save him from drowning, no matter how many times this had to be repeated. Sometimes, on returning, two of his party would decide to walk home along the cliffs, the other going by car with the bathing impedimenta, and then Prince's collie ancestry came out, for it was agony to him to decide which party he should accompany. He longed to be with both, and his efforts to be polite to both were quite touching. Truth, however, makes me admit that the car generally won.

There seems to be no end to the recollections of the amusing and engaging activities he developed while he was with us. When, for instance, he found himself sitting upright in the car, going, as he well knew, for a good country walk, he would shake hands six or seven times in quick succession and lay his head down on our shoulders, inviting a warm hug. We are bound to confess, however, that his behavior, if another individual occupied his usual seat and he had to take his place on the floor of the car, was not so gentlemanly as it might have been, for he would shove and burrow with his nose and his shoulders in the hope of dislodging the interloper, so that he could resume his usual place.

There must have been something unusually attractive about him, even to the casual observer, for constantly in shops the dignified young ladies behind the counter would come out to talk to him and tell him how lovely his permanent wave was. Small children, too, waiting for their parents, would throw their arms round his neck and hug him tightly. Prince meanwhile looking up with an expression of the most unutterable boredom in his eyes. But the habit which most attracted the passerby was his invariable determination to carry the shopping-bag home in his mouth. If we forgot to give it to him, he would shove his nose into our hands and take the straps between his teeth. After that, nothing short of a crowbar would have got the bag away from him.

And so, farewell to Prince, whose memory is still green, and who has never been replaced in our home or in our affections.

M. S. T.

I Thought of Spring

I thought of spring as a hand lifted in the air,
A hand white as the last snow,
But open to the wind's touch and the sun's glow.
I thought of spring, and the heart unbidden
Remembered other springs and summer that came after—
Remembered and moved again to the sound of laughter
In the garden green-hidden where the fountain of light
Rose to sun from a ripple of rain.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

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"THE WATER MILL": *A Painting by George Morland*

THE FATHER OF George Morland (1763-1804) was himself an artist. He painted portraits and did some picture restoring as well. So it was natural for the son to begin to draw as soon as he was old enough to hold a pencil, and when he was only ten years old he exhibited some of his sketches at the Royal Academy in London. In his pictures of rural life, such as this, he was influenced especially by the Dutch and Flemish painters. In the English School, Morland ranks among the greatest of the genre painters.

Åke Undertakes to Make a Horse

HE USED TO SIT on a little stool at the old man's feet, and watch how a piece of formless wood slowly was changed into the most wonderful of horses. "Ritsch, ratsch," the old man's knife said, as he whittled on the wood. "Klipp, klapp," said the old woman's loom from another corner of the kitchen. Rag rugs of many colors lay in a cross on the floor, and the windows were full of sunshine and blooming geraniums, and in a green cage a little bird stood and sang. And on one wall there was a shelf, and on it was a whole row of horses.

They were sky-blue, with yellow spots and red saddles.

Eventually Åke became dissatisfied with being a mere onlooker. He wanted something to do himself, because his was a busy nature. And the day finally came when he was allowed to paint a wooden horse.

First he painted it sky-blue and then he painted the yellow spots, and it went all right. But when he painted the saddle, it was crooked; and that was bad.

"I don't want to paint," Åke said. "I want to whittle." And they gave him a piece of wood and a knife, and he started working with fresh ambition.

"What is it going to be?" asked the old man.

"A horse," answered Åke.

He whittled and whittled and the wood got smaller and smaller, and it didn't get to be a horse.

"I don't know what it's going to be," said the old man.

"It's not going to be a horse," answered Åke. "It's going to be a boat."

And for a short while it seemed almost as though it *was* going to be a boat. But then he cut too deep and the boat disappeared.

"It's not going to be a boat," said Åke. "It's going to be a spoon."

But it didn't get to be a spoon.

And just a little, little piece of wood remained, no bigger than Åke's thumb.

"I don't think I want to make a spoon," said Åke.

"What will you make, then?" asked the old man.

"A toothpick."

He whittled and scraped and, however he whittled and scraped, in the end there was nothing left of the wood.

"It didn't get to be *anything*," he said.

"No," answered the old man. "It didn't get to be anything."

And he sighed.

"Why does Olson sigh?" asked Åke.

"I well may sigh," answered the old man. "I well may sigh. For there is so much that never gets to be anything."

"What difference does it make?" asked Åke.

And he didn't let that bother him. — From "Åke and His World," by BERTIL MALMBERG. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

Rain on Prairie Lands

There could be no straighter wall than this—
High tower of rain marching quickly upon us.
We are in dry fields; the sunlight retreats behind us,
But before our steps comes this crushing weight—
The whole sky misty-white and flexible
Rolling in upon the flat green land.

DANIEL SMYTHE

Two Dramatic Months

LAPLAND IS A curious anomaly, for, like Valamo, it is not Finland. At the same time it is Finland of another, a more northerly climate, a new frontier and new settlements, mineral wealth and the ice-free Arctic. For the tourist it is a corner of the North with Lapps and reindeer, tundra and rocky fells. Actually it is a vast, desolate domain north of the Arctic Circle. The home of a sad, stolid people who are called jealous, unforgiving, sly, but who are also good-hearted, hospitable, tender. A sad people who bow reverently before a cruel nature that does not permit the ground to thaw until June, that rushes flowers into blossom in July, ripens berries in August, bids the birds and leaves desert the trees in September, and in October sends the snows. This nature relents to make the brief cycle of summer all the more intense in the mysterious day that is two months long. For two dramatic months the sun blazes across the sky day and night, with no pretense of sinking beyond the horizon. —From "Finland: Land of Heroes," by TOIVO ROSVALL. (New York: Dutton.)

Det sjungande hjärtat

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

VEM AV OSS skulle ej vilja äga ett sjungande hjärta och de egenskaper som följa därmed—glädje, frid, lycka och frihet? Det är naturligt att önska sig lycka och naturligt att erhålla lycka, emedan glädje är människans börd srätt. Endast en missuppfattning av Gud och människan berövar oss det fulla medvetandet om harmoni, som är vår medfödda rätt.

Glädjen är andlig och kan aldrig finnas i materie. Den kroppsliga förnimmelsen påstår något annat och pekar envist på hopandet av rikedomar och ägodelar såsom det utslagsgivande för glädje och frid; men även en flyktig blick på världen runt omkring oss vederlägger tron på att materie är källan till glädje. Pengar, länder och ägodelar tillförsäkra oss icke i och för sig lycka och glädje, ehuru de mänskligt sett äro till nytta. Icke utökning, utan utveckling, giver bevis på harmoni och förvissning om frid. I *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften] skriver Mary Baker Eddy, upptäckaren och grundaren av Kristen Vetenskap (sid. 66): "Varje successivt skede i vår erfarenhet utvecklar nya synvidder av gudomlig godhet och kärlek." När Guds och människans sanna natur börjar framträda i medvetandet, kunna vi sjunga i överensstämmelse med orden i en hymn (*Christian Science Hymnal*, nr 64):

"Ifrån förnimmelse till Själ går färden
Från dimmors natt till Sannings klara dag.
Det ljusnar, verkligheten för mig randas,
Mitt hjärta gläds, ty vägen finner jag."

Och vilken är den väg som tillförsäkrar oss ett sjungande hjärta? Den är Sanningens, Livets och Kärlekens väg, den praktiska kristendomens väg, som Kristus Jesus, med rätta kallad Vägvisaren, lärde oss och som ånyo gjordes levande genom uppenbarandet av Kristen Vetenskap. Det sjungande hjärtats väg är den andliga upplysningens väg, som omkastar sinnesförnimmelsens vittnesbörd och framlägger det andliga beviset på människans fullkomlighet. Köttets väg, det materiella tänkandets väg, alstrar split, avund, fruktan, girighet, modlöshet och förtvivlan.

Kristen Vetenskaps lära är alltigenom praktiskt användbar i det dagliga livet och fullständigt skild från det som blivit kallat "länstolsfilosofi". Intet problem är för stort att anförtro åt den gudomliga metafysiken att lösa, och intet problem för obetydligt att underställas Sanningens dom. Verkligheten är harmonisk och odödlig, då däremot det onda är en lögn om Gud och Hans skapelse. Gud gjorde allt, och Han gjorde det gott, såsom Skriften förklarar (1 Mos. 1:31): "Och Gud såg på allt som han hade gjort, och se, det var mycket gott." Psalmisten urskilde glädjens andliga natur och sjöng (Ps. 16:11): "Du skall kungöra mig livets väg; inför ditt ansikte är glädje till fyllest, ljuvlighet i din högra hand evinnerligen." Glädjen är icke endast en sinnesrörelse, som framkallas av yttre omständigheter; fastmer är glädjen alltid förhanden, är för evigt stadfäst som en ingående del av den verkliga människans natur och står icke i något samband med vare sig person, plats eller ting. Tron att glädjen är begränsad kommer från suggestionen att det finnes många slag av och källor till det goda. Allt gott utgår emellertid från Gud, det gudomliga Sinnet, och intet som är olikt det goda kommer från Honom. Vi demonstrera glädje i den individuella erfarenheten, i den mån vi erkänna att vi äro ett med gudomlig Sanning. med Liv och Kärlek.

Vi behöva gå in för en helhjärtad strävan efter andlig glädje. Intet som är materiellt är fast och förblivande. Andliga värden äro oföränderliga. Varför då söka det som är flytande och otillförlitligt? Andliga strävanden allena äro värda vår uppmärksamhet. Om ock jorden tyckes falla sönder, äro dock Gud och Hans människa förblivande, glada och fria. Kunskapen om detta faktum har resulterat i underbart beskydd och stöd för tusenden hela världen utöver. Vid överhängande faror, på slagfältet och inför tron på brist, begränsning, arbetslöshet eller vilka som helst andra svåra omständigheter kan ett stort antal människor dagligen bevisa, att villfarelsens skrytsamma överlägsenhet intet annat är än ett falskt anspråk, som uppstått till följd av ett felaktigt begrepp om Gud och människan. Alltsedan Kristen Vetenskap upptäcktes, ha bevis på dess praktiska natur alltjämt, och i ständigt ökat antal, framkommit. Andlig gemenskap med vår Fader framkallar ädla syften och mål, kärleksfullt tjänande och vakenhet för vår plikt och resulterar i helandet av sjukdom och övervinnandet av disharmoni i vårt liv.

Om vi stundom tyckas vara nedkastade i förtvivlans dy, kan det vara bra att granska vårt tänkande och se efter, hur mycket makt och inflytande vi tillerkänna materien. Missmodet är till sin natur nedrivande; det kommer av tron att materien har liv och intelligens. Glädje, lycka och rätt förväntan äro uppbyggande. Det är rätt att konsekvent vidhålla, att Gud styr, och att vänta att få se Hans styrande manifesterat i vår erfarenhet och i vår nästas erfarenhet. Onda element, som komma upp till ytan i världshändelserna, skola ej störa oss, om vi tillitsfullt hålla fast vid varats sanning, nämligen att Gud är Allt, och att allt är gott. Förståelsen av Hans natur utesluter möjligheten av att tro, att det onda kan vara det goda övermäktigt.

Det sanna begreppet om Gud och människan skänker glädje. Att medvetet återspegla Gud är inom räckhåll för envar. På sid. 76 i *Science and Health* skriver Mrs. Eddy: "Den syndfria glädjen—Livets fullkomliga harmoni och odödlighet, ägande obegränsad gudomlig skönhet och godhet, utan en enda kroppslig njutning eller plåga—utgör den enda verkliga, oförstörbara människan, vilkens vara är andligt. Detta existenstillstånd är vetenskapligt och oförvanskligt—en fullkomlighet, urskiljbar endast av dem som hava den slutliga förståelsen av Kristus i gudomlig Vetenskap."

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The Singing Heart

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHO DOES NOT desire a singing heart and its concomitant qualities, joy, peace, happiness, and freedom? It is natural to desire happiness and natural to attain it, since joy is man's birthright. Only a mistaken sense of God and man deprives us of that full awareness of harmony which is our inherent right.

Joy is spiritual and is never to be found in matter. Corporeal sense claims otherwise, and points with insistent finger to the accumulation of wealth and possessions as the arbiters of joy and peace; but even a cursory glance at the world about us refutes the belief that matter is the source of joy. Money, land, possessions, while humanly useful, do not in themselves assure happiness and joy. Not accretion, but unfoldment brings evidence of harmony, the assurance of peace. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written (p. 66), "Each successive stage of experience unfolds new views of divine goodness and love." When the true nature of God and man begins to unfold in consciousness we can sing in agreement with the words of the hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 64):

"From sense to Soul my pathway lies before me,
From mist and shadow into Truth's clear day;
The dawn of all things real is breaking o'er me,
My heart is singing: I have found the way."

And what is this way that ensures a singing heart? It is the way of Truth, Life, and Love, the way of practical Christianity as taught by Christ Jesus, rightly named the Way-shower, and which was revived through the revelation of Christian Science. The way of the singing heart is the way of spiritual enlightenment, which reverses sense testimony and presents spiritual evidence of the wholeness of man. The way of the flesh, the way of material thinking, engenders strife, envy, fear, greed, discouragement, and despair.

The teachings of Christian Science are wholly practical, usable in everyday experience, and entirely removed from what has been termed "armchair philosophy." No problem is too large to trust to divine metaphysics for solution, and no problem too small to bring before the judgment of Truth. Reality is harmonious and immortal, while evil is a lie about God and His creation. God made all and He made it good, even as the Scriptures declare (Genesis 1:31), "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good."

Discerning the spiritual nature of joy, the Psalmist sang (Psalms 16:11), "Thou wilt shew me the path of life: in thy presence is fulness of joy; at thy right hand there are pleasures for evermore." Joy is not merely an emotion resulting from outward circumstances; rather is joy always at hand, eternally established as an integral part of the nature of the real man, and having no relation to person, place, or thing. The belief that joy is limited arises from the suggestion that there are many types and sources of good. All good emanates from God, divine Mind, however, and nothing unlike good comes from Him. We demonstrate joy in individual experience proportionably as we recognize our at-one-ment with divine Truth, Life, and Love.

We need to enter into a whole-hearted pursuit of spiritual joy. Nought that is material is stable or permanent. Spiritual values are unchangeable. Why seek that which is fleeting and untrustworthy? Spiritual pursuits alone are worthy of our attention. Though the earth may seem to crumble, God and His man are permanent, joyous, and free. A knowledge of this fact has resulted in marvelous protection and sustenance to thousands throughout the world. In impending accident, on the battlefield, when faced with beliefs of lack, limitation, unemployment, or any untoward circumstance, great numbers are daily proving that the boasted superiority of error is but a false claim arising from a mistaken concept of God and man. Ever since its discovery, proofs of the practical nature of Christian Science have continued to come in ever-increasing number. Spiritual communion with the Father calls forth noble aims and purposes, loving service and alertness to duty, and results in the healing of sickness and the overcoming of inharmony in one's experience.

If we seem temporarily to be cast into the slough of despond it may be well to examine our thinking and see how much power and prestige we are according to matter. Discouragement is destructive in nature; it results from the belief that matter has life and intelligence. Joy, happiness, and right expectation are constructive. It is right consistently to claim that God governs, and to expect to see His government manifested in our experience and in the experience of our neighbor. Evil elements coming to the surface in world affairs will not disturb us if we confidently cling to the truth of being, namely that God is All, and all is good. The understanding of His nature precludes the possibility of believing that evil can overpower good.

The true concept of God and man is joy-giving. Consciously to reflect God is within the reach of everyone. On page 76 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes: "The sinless joy,—the perfect harmony and immortality of Life, possessing unlimited divine beauty and goodness without a single bodily pleasure or pain,—constitutes the only veritable, indestructible man, whose being is spiritual. This state of existence is scientific and intact, —a perfection discernible only by those who have the final understanding of Christ in divine Science."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

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Intimate Message: Pittsburgh

German and American War Efforts Compared ..... *By Joseph C. Harsch*

There are two ways of looking at this national defense picture. You can take the current production figures for American war weapons and compare them with what Germany is probably producing today. Or you can compare them with what the United States itself was producing a year ago when Herr Hitler's armies crashed into France.

The defeatists and those who seem to be looking rather diligently for arguments for defeatism and isolationism prefer to take the first angle of perspective. They can still get some comfort from it.

With a number of other American correspondents recently back from Europe, I have just spent two weeks on a flying tour of American defense industries and it is perfectly obvious that American production of up-to-date airplanes, tanks and guns—the latest types which are the equal or better than the German's weapons—is still below Herr Hitler's level. There is no getting away from that fact. But those who desire to make the most of this perspective had better do it quickly, because their time is fast running out. It is equally obvious from what we have seen that America has done an amazing job of girding up its loins and turning its peacetime industries into an "Arsenal of Democracy" since Herr Hitler's victories in western Europe aroused America to its dangers.

Phenomenal Effort

Stop to remember that it was only last July that Congress and public opinion permitted Washington to begin to let arms contracts in earnest. And it was not until fall that plans began to function for building new factories or converting old ones to new use. It is an incredibly short period in which to build an arms industry. But it has been done.

I have gone through a score of these new and converted plants. Trudged weary miles up and down new assembly lines, past thousands of shiny new machines and ridden on land and under water and in the air on the products of this phenomenal American effort. From what I have seen, I know that America has achieved what Herr Hitler and his friends considered impossible. I use the word "achieved" advisedly. America is at this moment ready to produce. The factories are built. The assembly lines are beginning to move. The builders of the new plants are being elbowed out of the way by the men who operate them. The long anxious period of waiting is over. From this historic moment on, the curve of American production is headed in a dizzy climb upwards which knows no limit except the limit of need.

It is no wonder that outlaw elements are doing their utmost against the will of labor's leaders to disrupt this movement now. It is their last chance. If they could halt the wheels today and tomorrow the upward rise might be stopped and Herr Hitler might still have what he expected. But if they fail nothing can stop it. We are shifting from low to high gear. The speed will go up every day. We are turning the bend in the production curve at this very moment.

The amazing thing is not so much the fact that it has been done, but the speed. Herr Hitler's generals knew that in time America could become a far greater producer of war weapons than Germany and the whole conquered Continent of Europe combined. They never believed America could do in one year what Germany did in eight.

Weapons of High Quality

Remember that Herr Hitler started converting Germany into a war arsenal in 1933. America did not really start until 1940. We obviously haven't crossed most of the German production curves yet. But we have built in one short year an arms capacity which, judging by everything I have seen both here during the past two weeks and in Germany during the past two years, is fully as great as what Germany began the war with and probably in many elements well beyond German capacity today. This is the basic and important thing we learned from our trip to defense industries.

There are some other points worth noting. America need have no concern about the quality of its new products. They are impressively excellent even to one who has seen the German war machine function. The new bombers and pursuit planes which will come off the lines in quantity this summer are ahead of anything I ever saw in Germany. The new tanks are both more heavily armored and armed than Herr Hitler's and just as fast. The warships, guns and detecting devices put Jules Verne out of date.

In fact, America has gained one advantage by being the last to go into production on war weapons. Because Britain was holding the front line, it was possible to take advantage of the latest improvements and the experience of others in war before freezing American designs. Once a country goes into full arms production, types of equipment must be more or less standardized. Minor improvement and corrections are possible, but not basic designs.

Herr Hitler must more or less fight his war through with the basic designs of 1939. America starts with 1941 designs.

Perhaps an important element has been the intriguing effect of facing the biggest problem of sheer production ever laid before a group of manufacturers. For once they can forget salesmanship and advertising and uncertain markets. The market is unlimited, all they have to do is produce. It is enough to make any man with a real productive urge roll up his sleeves and plunge into it with a sense of having for the first time an unlimited outlet for his talents. They may cast an occasional uneasy glance over their shoulders, but there isn't much time for this. Their enthusiasm for sheer production is mounting as the assembly lines begin to roll. America is under way and the thrill of its awakening power keeps time with the rising throb of the furnaces and forges, lathes and drills, riveters and welders of a Nation finding itself in the face of danger.

North, South, East, West:

Into the Current ..... *By Frank L. Perrin*

Out from the sheltered embankments, suddenly at last, but not without premonitory warnings, there has been thrust, within the last fortnight, a civilian army of a million men and women and boys and girls. In a day, almost, these recruits from colleges and schools find themselves preparing to breast or float with currents, some favorable and some contrary, face to face with the realities against which fortune has for so long shielded them.

As we look backward in seeking to appraise the present in the light of the past, recent or remote, the conviction is impressed that seldom has the call to duty and service been more insistent, more commanding, than in this Commencement month of 1941. It is, indeed, a period of commencement, a period of dedication, a period of consecration to unselfish and willing service.

A year ago, and for a decade past, the men and women who have emerged from the colleges faced a world in which it seemed that all worth-while opportunities had been pre-empted by those more fortunate than they. The world, personified by employers in industries and the professions, somewhat arrogantly informed youth that no additional help was wanted.

Outlook Reversed

Today, everywhere, the outlook is different. Now more and still more help is wanted. But there will be established, even in the emergency, a highly privileged selective order and system. Why? Because the work to be done, in whatever department and in whatever activity, demands the highest quality of character and the sincerest devotion to the cause in which all are enlisting.

There is an effort, now no longer concealed, to destroy all that is good in the world, and to put in its place that which we in the nations in which democratic ideals survive regard as profane and heretical. The implements of warfare of the aggressors are not all of them material. The foe is armed as well with subtle weapons which destroy before they kill, and which enslave those who are deceived by surrendering to the soothing mesmerism of foreordained defeatism or promised immunity.

It is fortunate—as the youth of the Americas have come, it is hoped, to realize—that opportunity has been given to understand that the promise of immunity through compromise or fancied isolationism is a promise which is never kept or intended to be kept. At the moment it seems that we should be grateful that time and circumstance have dealt generously with us.

Youth Is Nation's Strength

The strength of a nation, in peace as well as in time of war, is in its youth. That which must now be guarded and preserved is the promised heritage of those who must now enlist as guardians and conservators. It is they who will continue longest to enjoy it, or suffer most if the priceless possession of liberty and freedom is lost.

For the young man and young woman of today the hour of decision and its call to action has come without the uncertainty and delay which might have been expected. There is to be no probationary period, no tiresome waiting for an expected summons.

We who, from observation and experience, have in some measure qualified ourselves to assume the role of appraisers and evaluators of the qualities of recruits and apprentices in worth-while undertakings, even if the emergency demands courageous adventure, have no misgivings or doubts. American boys and girls and young men and young women will give a good account of themselves. In the language of the hour, they have what it takes.

Uncounted Strength

The aggressive combinations which are seeking to destroy that which civilization is determined to defend and preserve, seem to be influenced and encouraged by the supposition that the peoples of peace-loving democracies have become softened and weakened by their pursuit of those things in which war and racial hatreds are forgotten. They consider not at all, because they cannot estimate or comprehend, the power and strength of national righteousness.

He who observes the trend in recent weeks and months, in the colleges and elsewhere in the broad lands which we call America, must be convinced that the rising tide of patriotism and loyalty which has succeeded the ebbing tide of fear and disloyalty has leveled and stabilized the thought of a vast majority of those whose love of country has never actually wavered. In this union, and in this realization, there is strength and unfailing courage.

To Change the Subject:

A Book in My Hand ..... *By Margaret Williamson*

Only the other day I realized how seldom I carry a book in my hand. That is to say, if I am going a train journey or even just an errand into the city. Time was when I practically never went out without at least one book under my arm. Oh, I take them home from the office—masses of them—books which an optimistic book editor imagines I am going to review; books, too, which I believe I shall have time to read for sheer pleasure and profit. But, when I start off for anywhere at all, I am likely to carry only my handbag.

I sat down in the garden and thought this thing through. Obviously there are a great many books I ought to read and shockingly few at which I so much as nibble. I glance through lists of best-sellers and note with chagrin how many are little more than titles. For some time, I was puzzled as to why I was being deprived of reading.

A lot of explanations presented themselves upon careful search. There was, of course, the fact that it is difficult to care about anything other than the present agitating state of the world; with the logical outcome that one reads newspapers and a certain number of magazines, but seldom books. There was, too, the question of the interruptions in modern life of which the radio is easily the worst. There was—there I could have continued by enumeration. But I didn't because it occurred to me what really is the trouble. When the light came, it was blinding. The trouble is that I never ride in streetcars nowadays.

Reading With Real Gusto

The time I spent reading in streetcars was simply staggering. For instance, I would often, when I had reason for going into the city from our suburb, take a streetcar: high and lurching and horribly noisy. It careened dangerously along a sort of separate stretch of untidy grass in the center of the boulevard; but, after I had climbed up the three steep steps and edged cautiously in over the obtruding feet of the other passengers in that long, open-air seat of the trolley, I knew nothing more in my immediate vicinity. Because I had opened a book. Several chapters might be devoured, and with what gusto! before the city was reached. Sometimes—and this signified especial good fortune—the streetcar would halt whole minutes on its single track while a car coming in the opposite direction passed it safely at a junction.

I never thought of going into the city without a book. A neat procession of them was lined up on my shelves at home, waiting to be read; and, in those days, the procession moved. In fairly quick rotation the books went into permanent places or were dutifully returned to the public library.

Defense on the Streetcar

Then I read books, not because I should read them, not because a book editor was insistent; but just because I wished to read them, wished it more than anything else in my world. I have written about that enormous moss-colored armchair in the corner of our green-shaded living room. Well, I read there whenever I had a free moment; but also I read in streetcars as I was on my way to places agreeable or disagreeable.

I look with wonder and slight perturbation upon this urgent haste to take up streetcars from the public ways, to hide them away underground as though they were somehow disgraceful. Everyone applauds except me. Naturally, it does leave more space for the motorcars. Unquestionably, it makes the streets more ship-shape. I suppose, in the last analysis, it is foolish of me to object. For so few of us ride in streetcars, anyhow. We dash about in motorcars, or even in airplanes, by day, and sit harassed in the company of radios by night. Here then is a serious consideration: When are we going to read?

Capital Airport Has Both Efficiency and Beauty

Nation's newest and finest flying field to begin operations without talks or fanfare.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 14—America's newest and finest airport is opening for operation—but with no fanfare or speeches. At one minute past midnight on June 16 lights will go on, booths will open, mechanics in overalls will appear and the $15,000,000 Washington National Airport will be ready for its first official plane.

Begun in the relatively leisurely days of 1938, the airport has been rushed to completion as increasing thousands of plane-traveling Americans, drawn to Washington by the lodestone of national defense, made it apparent that its ultra-modern facilities were urgently needed.

Well able to handle any and all planes that are expected to come to the National Capital for some time, the new field is being cited as the ne-plus-ultra in combining efficiency of operation with beauty of design. Indeed, the Government insisted the airport be designed as a park, making full scenic use of the broad Potomac River which encircles three of its sides.

Located on the Virginia side of the river, it commands a view of the City, sweeping from the Arlington National Cemetery to the Capitol. The Mount Vernon Memorial Highway, which runs through a corner of the field, brings it within five minutes driving time of the White House.

Problems Overcome

The airport will replace the present field which was recognized as badly outmoded fully a decade ago. Indeed, President Roosevelt has said that the dream of a transport plane crash on the old narrow field was what led him to fight personally for the new facilities.

Designed by the office of the supervising architect of the Public Buildings Administration, with Howard Lovewell Cheney as architect, the airport presented many interesting problems in design and construction. Chief among these is the fact that a great portion of the field was under water three years ago.

The total site consists of 729 acres, with 556 acres of landing field and 173 acres for buildings. Three hundred and twenty-five of the landing field acres were tidal flats along the Virginia side of the Potomac River. Through the reclaiming of 19,500,000 cubic yards of dredged material, the surface was raised from 12 to 16 feet above mean low water.

The Potomac-side site is particularly fortunate in that it affords room for future expansion, especially in the matter of accommodations for seaplanes. Although the longest runway now measures 6,855 feet, it is planned to extend it to 8,000 feet if future traffic or the size of planes demands it.

Newest Signals

Control signals are of the most advanced order. Two 3,000-watt floodlights are at the end of each runway, focusing approximately two-thirds of the way down the strip. Neon lights are also installed at the runway ends. Pilots are informed that a runway is not clear by a flashing red cross, while a green arrow indicates that a landing may be made.

Runways are outlined by stripes of paint impregnated with fine glass beads to catch the light, while smoke pots are installed on the field to indicate the direction of the wind.

Placed in a V-shape with the administration building at the apex and the hangars to the side, the airport buildings' modern architecture is designed both to facilitate the handling of planes and to afford spectators with the freest possible view of the field and its manifold activities. The side of the waiting room facing the field is one gigantic expanse of glass 25 feet high and 200 feet long.

The 14 passenger plane stations are individually equipped with telephones, pneumatic tube stations, air-conditioning and gasoline, thereby eliminating mobile service trucks from the field. Turntables at each station make possible easy maneuvering of even the largest planes.

Spacious Hangars

The buildings are of modern, fireproof construction, adequately air-conditioned and ventilated. The spacious hangars have an overhead sprinkling system and are equipped with very complete and up-to-date shop facilities. Across the north end of the hangars, extending the full overall length is an office section which provides for various maintenance and operating departments of the airlines. The largest hangar has a door width of 223 feet, with an available clear height of 45 feet. This is ample width to accommodate easily the largest of the Army's latest planes, the B-19, which has a wing spread of 212 feet.

The terminal building and hangars are designed in a contemporary style of architecture. Their streamlined forms symbolize and express functionally this mode of air transportation the buildings must serve. Architectural concrete was used as an exterior building material, with exposed aggregate concrete slabs for interior wall facing in the public spaces.

Terracotta is used in the passenger concourses and main public baggage room. Doors, trim, lighting fixtures and ornamental metal are executed in aluminum, with floors and stairs in terrazzo. The ticket and baggage counters are of stainless steel. One of the innovations in the use of materials is the employment of carved panels of non-breakable plate glass for the balcony rail, which extends the full length of the waiting room, also for the railings of the monumental stairs leading up to the dining room level.

Passengers' Comfort

Considerable attention has been given to the easy movement of passengers in the most direct line of travel to the planes. Ticket counters are conveniently accessible in close proximity to the entrances and passenger concourses. Each counter has its own baggage weighing scales in conjunction with movable platforms which tip the baggage down the chutes to waiting trucks for transfer to the planes. Every effort has been made to provide accommodations for passengers in the terminal building.

Barber shop and beauty parlor facilities are available, valet service, dressing and rest rooms, telephone and telegraph, a bookshop and a newsstand. There is a lunch counter and coffee shop for quick food service, as well as a large observation dining room at mezzanine floor level, which will be distinguished for fine food, an aviation atmosphere and a skyward view. During the spring and summer months, one will find the outdoor dining terrace overlooking the flying field a fascinating place.

The field contains many new safety devices in addition to those along the runways. The control tower is supplied with tinted glass to prevent sun glare, while rain is removed by means of windshield wipers, not unlike those used on large busses. The control tower also is supplied with equipment which automatically records the position of all planes leaving or approaching the field.

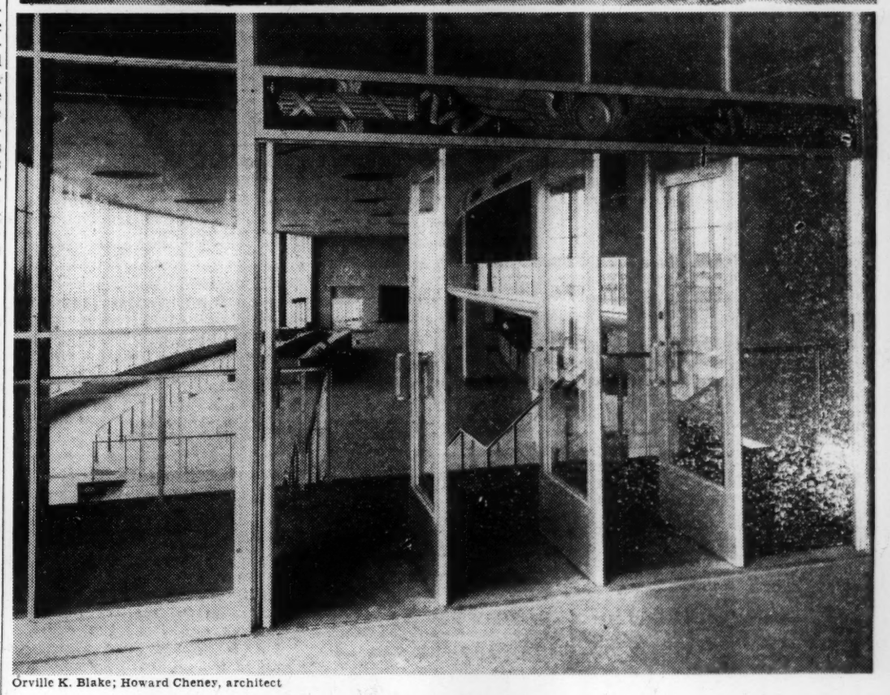
Pilots' Club

As if the new equipment were not sufficient to make pilots look forward to the Washington run, the Administration Building is also equipped with a walnut-paneled "Pilots' Club," in which the men can lounge before runs or during off time. The room will be reserved for distinguished visitors whenever they use the airport.

And for all the folks who want to drive out and see how a modern airport works, the Government is constructing a parking lot for 5,000 cars. A fee will be charged at this lot, as it will be for those who go to the Administration Building's special observation platform. There will be no charge for spectators who are content merely to roam through the sumptuous first floor of the Administration Building.

Airlines using the field will be Eastern, American and Pennsylvania Central.

The Washington National Airport is one of the first projects of its kind in which specialists in "land use design" have worked collaboratively with architects and engineers in the adaptation of the site to its intended function. The site has consequently been studied from a somewhat different point of view than that of a purely engineering development. The alignment of the roadways, the profiles of the roadways, the design of parking areas, the moulding and grading of the land, the location of future buildings, the elimination of grade crossings, and the general unification of all these factors have been, as a result, skillfully co-ordinated to take fullest advantage of the site in adapting it to the purposes of the project. It is hoped that not only will the advanced aeronautical and engineering techniques developed for this project fully justify the claims of its being the most modern airport in the world to date, but, that the aesthetic demands imposed upon this, the Washington National Airport, will be recognized as having been achieved.



Orville K. Blake; Howard Cheney, architect

Gateway to the Skies

Top: Main terminal building at new Washington Airport. Center: Looking down on terminal building from a plane about to land. Lower: An interior view of terminal building. Incoming and departing planes can be seen from this room through the great windows on the left.

NEWS ITEM— PORTLAND, OREGON, IS BLOOMING WITH ROSES FOR FAMED ANNUAL ROSE FESTIVAL
EVERYTHING WENT FINE UNTIL SOMEONE SLIPPED IN A FLOAT OF DAISIES
ROSE FESTIVAL
DAISIES WON'T TELL
JUDGES' STAND
ALRIGHT, BUT YOU DON'T HAVE TO SMELL EVERY ROSE IN PORTLAND
Rosey Arms Hotel
ROSIE O'GRADY
ROSE BUSH Florist
EVA ROSE Tailor
ROSE FESTIVAL
I'VE NEVER BEEN SO HAPPY TO SEE A DANDELION BEFORE IN ALL MY LIFE
PLEASE DO NOT PICK THE ROSES

By a Staff Artist

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Prize Piece, Two Hearings

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Perhaps music, too, has its marvels. Or that is the way some of our less cheerful champions of American music might be tempted to explain what happened last Sunday. For a native-born composer of 21 to have an orchestral work performed once may justify pointing him out as a fortunate man. For him to obtain a repetition of that work, days, weeks, months, even years afterward, is to set him aside from his fellows as one of a favored few. But what is to be said of the fellow who achieves not only a premiere for his work but also a repetition thereof, both at a single sitting!

Barely 20 minutes separated the first and second performances of "Nine-Minute Overture," the composition with which young Harold S. Shapero, a senior at Harvard, won the 1941 Prix de Rome. Present in a radio studio to hear Howard Barlow and the Columbia Broadcasting Symphony introduce the prize work was an invited audience that included the young composer, who had come down from his home at Newton, Mass., to listen to one performance and was rewarded with two. Mr. Barlow told his auditors in the studio and on the air that he liked the score so much when he examined it as one of the jury of award that he would have played it anyway, even if it had failed to win. But since his fellow jurors—Leo Sowerby, Walter Piston, Albert Stoessel, and Howard Hanson—felt as he did, Mr. Shapero not only got his hearing, and got it twice, but was the recipient of \$1,000 prize money as well.

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In the past, the Prix de Rome award has carried with it a provision for two years of study at the American Academy in Rome. This year, because of the war, Mr. Shapero is at liberty to study where he pleases. And that, it would appear, is about what he has been doing by way of preparing to win a Prix de Rome. If a faint suggestion of exaggeration is permissible it may be remarked that already he seems to have studied with almost everybody except Nadia Boulanger. For a Harvard upperclassman, barely of age, to have had as his mentors Nicolas Slonimsky, Ernest Krenek, Walter Piston, Igor Stravinsky, Paul Hindemith, and Aaron Copland is something of a record. Had he chosen in his "Nine-Minute Overture" to pay a tribute of reminiscence to each of these six and then been derivative in equal parts, he could have devoted to each only a minute and a half. He did not so choose. If he was recollective, it was chiefly of Stravinsky, without whose "Pétrouchka" many a work like this one might never have been born.

But "Nine-Minute Overture" is not excessively derivative, even as concerns Stravinsky. To the contrary, it proved on first (and second) hearing that Mr. Shapero had something to say and the ability to say it freshly and vigorously. If assertive and at times boisterous, it did not go in for mere noise; there was little or nothing of stridency for stridency's sake. The atonalists and polytonalists might disdain it. But it is well integrated and resourcefully orchestrated. Essentially a jeu d'esprit, it is both bustling and lyrical; and, in the opinion of this commentator, much more interesting and much more representative of our music of today than were nine in 10 of the belated or warmed-over "first times" of the recent festival of the International Society for Contemporary Music.

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If the roles of the Egyptians in "Aïda" are to be sung by Negroes, ought not the Ethiopians (Amonasro, Aïda, and the prisoners) to appear in white face? This was but one of the good-humored sallies that went the rounds when the National Negro Grand Opera Company gave a serious and, within limitations, commendable performance of Verdi's familiar lyric drama, for which it took over the Jolson Theater. As a matter of record it must be noted that there was one white singer in the cast, the tenor Pasquale Ferrari, who sang Radames, the explanation being that the part was too high for any negro tenor who was available. The vocal honors of the evening went to the baritone, James Boxwill, whose voice was productive of considerable power whenever opportunities for the coveted climaxes came his way. Edna Gray, Lois Jordan, Theodore Hines, and Lisle Greenidge were among the other singers. The conductor was Giuseppe Stabile, a young Italian.

The project was one to prompt speculation. How would it be to bring together for "Aïda" a really all-star negro cast that would include Dorothy Maynor, Marian Anderson, Roland Hayes, Paul Robeson, Jules Bledsoe, and others well known on the concert platform? There might have to be some transpositions of the music for males, high notes not being their stock in trade. But surely that could be managed.

Mozart's Closing Message

By Paul Nettl

The entire civilized world will observe in late autumn the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Mozart's passing. We should not let this time go by without remembering that it was in the very summer of the year 1791, 150 years ago, that Mozart composed such characteristic works as "Die Zauberflöte," "Titus," and "The Requiem." His last days were like the final flickering of the sun in autumn; a glowing burst of inspiration came over him, a creative urge shortly before the sun was extinguished. When we examine the Köchel Verzeichnis, we can establish that Mozart wrote seven works in 1790, and 33 in 1791. This fruitfulness cannot be ascribed solely to increased need for money, as some of Mozart's biographers claim. It is rather the euphoric exaltation in which the composer lived that was responsible.

The early demise of Mozart has developed a whole series of legends. Indeed his career must be called legendary and miraculous—meteorlike the rise of his genius, gigantic the fullness of his creative power. The sound of his music, even to his contemporaries, seemed as coming from another, supernatural, transfigured world.

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But to speak of his last works, almost simultaneously he labored on "Zauberflöte," "Titus," and the Requiem; but his being occupied with them did not keep him from writing a series of smaller, but important, compositions, such as the E-flat Major Quartet, the two "Freimaurer" Cantatas, the Clarinet Concerto, and others. How characteristic that in this time he composed the greatest part of his merry dances! From this one sees, perhaps most clearly, that the external life of genius has little or nothing at all to do with its internal powers. This one can perceive also in the transfigured mystic tones in the "Zauberflöte"; that opera to be compared only with the plays of Shakespeare; that opera in which behind triviality the deep meanings lie hidden.

Mozart had been asked in the year 1791 by the Theater Director, Emanuel Schikaneder, to write a magic opera, for which Schikaneder prophesied financial success. Mozart had his doubts. He had never thought of writing a magic opera, a genre very popular in Vienna at that time. But finally he agreed, and worked diligently at the piece. In Salzburg still stands today the little wooden summer pavilion in which the greatest part of the music and text to the opera were written.

Then appeared, in a rival theater, a composition with the same text. There was great consternation and much discussion about what to do. Then the impudent Schikaneder had a good idea. He, like Mozart, was a member of the Freemasonic lodge "Zur neugekrönten Hoffnung." Schikaneder, when he entered the Viennese lodge, must have consciously hidden from the brethren the fact that he had been excluded from a Ratisbon lodge on account of various private affairs. The documents in question I have published in my book about "Die Zauberflöte." At any rate, the affair in Ratisbon did not prevent Schikaneder from becoming a diligent Freemason in Vienna. He accordingly made of the half-finished magical opera a Masonic opera and changed the original farcical text into Freemasonic esoterism, but only Mozart's musical genius made out of this typically popular Viennese comedy an immortal work of art.

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The Freemasonic elements are easily recognized. It is said that Sarastro, the Egyptian high priest, is copied from the Viennese Masonic leader, Ignace Born, scientist, historian, and correspondent of Benjamin Franklin. The temple scenes are actually taken from the rituals of Freemasonry. The orator is a Freemasonic figure and in the Freemasonic novel "Sethos," by Terasson, we find the originals of the arias "O Isis and Osiris" and the "Gesang der Geharnischten" almost word for word. The trial by fire and water which Tamino and Pamina have to endure in order to enter the sanctuary of Isis are taken bodily from Masonic ritual. But Masonry also had exerted a deep influence on Mozart in a musical respect—he gives to the number three, so significant in Masonry, a prominent place in the "Zauberflöte." The three solemn strokes in the overture have reference to the knocking of the Masonic apprentice, as does likewise the fugato theme. Mozart's diction in the whole opera is different from that of his former works and has been called his Humanitätsstil (humanistic style). It is characterized by a wonderfully mild and pure melody with a warm, almost metaphysical glow. The opera has a mysticism which is particularly evident in the temple scene. Indeed, it seems as if the ancient custom of initiation rites of the old and primitive peoples from which antique tragedy developed has once more been expressed in dramatic form in Mozart's opera—indeed, in spite of the sometimes awkward diction of the text it is like a book of deepest human wisdom, made so by the music.

(This is the first of two articles)

© Howard Coster

Dame Myra Hess

Distinguished pianist named in King George VI's birthday honors list a Dame Commander of the British Empire for her services in music.

Songs and Deeds

By W. H. Haddon Squire

Somewhere in England

At the moment of writing, a rural musical season is in full swing. The performances are continuous, twice circling the clock. People do not go to this spring festival, it comes to them, has no box office, nor are there programs, and the only expense is listening. If the day or night is windless the music of the visiting virtuosos flies incredibly far in the silence of the Downland atmosphere. Here, near the coast, in the shadow of the "majestic chain of mountains called the South Downs," nightingales often end their long journey at the end of April to become the stars of a local choir of bird voices—thrushes, blackbirds, linnets, whitethroats, yellowhammers, with the numerous quieter-voiced colleagues.

The bird, Ruskin imagined, is the cloud concentrated, its aërial form perfected and vivified with life; "so too," added W. H. Hudson, "in the songs and calls and cries of the winged people do we listen to the diffused elemental music of nature concentrated and changed to clear, penetrative sound." This May a remarkable thing has happened. Nightly in a copse close by, a nightingale has sung "darkling," regularly as the setting of the sun. The German bombers roaring overhead—often only a few yards above the village chimney-pots—have failed to silence him. Defiantly Philomel sings on, and in response, from far and near for miles around, come the same enchanting confident notes. Nightingales, it seems, can 'take it.'

But what of the unfeathered songsters and their music in a district where not so very long ago "the quality," owing to the bad roads, went to church in coaches drawn by half a dozen or more oxen? The nearest railway is still six or seven miles distant. Every cottage of our thinly-scattered village now has its radio, of course, but the two or three hundred inhabitants possess just about two and a quarter pianos between them—a pianette is only half a piano and, perhaps tired of being struck, considerable sections of the piano in the village hall regularly go on strike, so including one other blackleg instrument the total given is fairly accurate. To the almost two and a quarter pianos, all out of tune, by the way, must be added one bit of a player, for only one villager plays a bit.

The piano is, or was until the radio came, the commonest medium of amateur music in urban England. Even when its chief function was to support an aspidistra, china ornaments and glass-encased photographs known as cartes devisite, the possession of a piano indicated a symbolic if silent respect for musical art, to say nothing of a certain social status. In these circles the idea of anyone being musical without the first aid of a piano would have seemed paradoxical. They forget that oldest instrument of all, the unchanging human voice, the medium of the folk song and of those who long ago composed such wonderful melodies as "Sumer is icumen in" and the "Agincourt Song." The voice is still the only instrument generally available in our village and probably in hundreds like it. Vaughan Williams, the most English of English composers, claims that "Music has always spread from below upwards, the spontaneous song of the people comes first." He points out that while the more aristocratic and sophisticated songs of the Troubadours are now mere museum pieces, the popular music of the time—"made not according to rule but according to instinct"—flowered into melody which is still vital.

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In fact, any stranger passing the little village hall recently on his way to see the thirteenth-century church, might have heard, mingled with the challenging bird music outside, some of these old tunes being sung, unaccompanied, by women's voices. Had the stranger been curious enough to pause he would have heard English songs culled from the centuries right up to the present day, from Purcell and Arne to John Ireland and Gordon Jacob. A peep into the hall would have disclosed a women's choir, small, but socially representative of every stratum of village and country life. Surprisingly it included one whose name a few years ago was in lights outside London theaters.

The southern women are known for their soft-speaking voices. But Hudson, in his time, was critical of the vocal methods of Willum, Gaarge, Tummas and Sammel, who were ever ready to sing without demur. He found a strong resemblance to the singing of the Basques, which is definitely Oriental in type and origin. Dr. Burton, an eighteenth-century clergyman, was still more critical of Downland singers: "They bellow to excess and bleat out some goatish noises with all their might." How did the nasal Basque voice production reach Downland?

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A critical listener might have thought that a little Basquean nasality would have improved the rather "white" tone of this particular choir. But these singers, mostly from the cottage kitchen, the village shop, the farm, and the fields, are as innocent of conscious voice production as their rival feathered songsters outside and, generally speaking, as incapable of reading music. Yet nere could be heard fairly difficult two-part music sung from memory with entirely disinterested enthusiasm. We begin to understand a little with Vaughan Williams, how, when the great school of Tudor music arose, "it could go straight to the fountain head for its inspiration . . . inheriting its energy and vitality from the unwritten and unrecorded art of its own countryside."

The adventures of the choir at the non-competitive festival, held at the county capital, would take too long to follow, but it is whispered that one piece of excellent official advice was: "Try to be a little more gay and a little less grim." Experience shows that as a rule the smaller the choir the grimmer. Little choirs are unlike Browning's wise thrush, who "sings each song twice over, Lest you should think he never could recapture the first fine careless rapture!" They have to sing each song dozens of times before they can capture even the first fine, rather careful rapture.

The war has unexpectedly given the art of the English countryside a big impetus. The festival movement, with its clusters of choirs, has, of course, been active for many years. But an intensified effort to maintain and even raise the old standards is everywhere apparent, stimulated by outside help like that given by C. E. M. A. (Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts.) In every corner of the country new groups of music makers are being formed. It is as if the muse of European music itself had flown to England as a refugee. Over the radio we regularly hear her welcomed by cheerful choruses in the lunch hour concerts of the drab industrial areas. Perhaps it is in her honor that this year, if the greybeards of our village can be trusted, the nightingales are singing louder than ever. It was an English poet who wrote:

The song that nerves a nation's heart
Is in itself a deed.

Royal Scottish Academy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edinburgh

The Royal Scottish Academy, in its 115th annual exhibition, has expressed its sympathy and respect for the Polish nation by assigning a whole gallery to the work of Polish artist-soldiers now resident in Great Britain.

The Polish works are uneven, but all show maturity of technique and a vividness which is impressive. The gallery where the Polish pictures are hung is one of the most joyous rooms in the exhibition, and there is little to remind one of the grim experiences through which most of the artists have passed. The Poles have rather tried to express their response to new scenes and a new life which offers opportunities to create in freedom.

The Scottish Academy made a fine gesture in inviting our allies to exhibit. The connection with Poland is an old one, and Sir William Allen, one of the originators of the idea, lived for eight years among Polish artists and scholars, and from their country he brought home much of the armor and trappings which he painted in later years.

The sculpture section in this year's R. S. A. has been harder hit by the war than any other. Three wood carvings by William Lamb, however, show that this artist has real freshness of outlook. Loan pictures are absent, but there is a collection of the work of the late Sir John Lavery, lent by his old friend, Sir Patrick Ford. There is also a memorial exhibition of the work of Robert Burns.

The rest of the exhibition is purely Scottish. Although most of the young artists are in the Army or are engaged on national work, there is no sign of the shadow of war. Rather do the artists seem to be seeking beauty that is indestructible. The president, Sir George Pirie, exhibits several of his remarkable animal portraits and a fine painting, "Highland Sheepfold."

Robert Sivell's "Elspeth" is a work of distinction. William Gillies is seen at his best with a still-life and a portrait, both gorgeous in color. Other works that must be mentioned are W. MacGlashon's "Child in White," and John Duncan's "Work and Play"—a charming composition.

The Guthrie Award this year goes to David A. Donaldson, of Coatbridge, for an amusing portrait of a horse.

The Problem of Art Juries

By Charles Fabens Kelley

Chicago

Art jurists come in for a tremendous amount of adverse criticism, the bulk of which has been well earned. In fact, their decisions and awards seem to be questioned more than those of any other juries. And why not? Other juries have definite objectives, and work toward a common goal. Sometimes they divide responsibilities, but always to a definite end. If the juries have to do with questions of law, rather than selection of a musical composition, or a fine dog, they are instructed by the judge as to how they should arrive at their conclusions. Not so with the art jury. We find three, five or seven individuals, each priding himself on an individual interpretation of art, and each refusing, silently, for the most part, to be shackled or regimented. Each decides he is going to save art in his own peculiar way by his choice of pictures for the coming exhibition. Without coherent principles, what is to prevent confusion?

To be sure, there are generally accepted methods of procedure, but these are applied mechanics rather than principles. The pictures are generally divided into classes A, B, and C—the accepted, the doubtfuls and the rejected. Most juries are very conscientious, and sometimes go over all the material repeatedly in an effort to make the right decisions. If these decisions are correct, we should not expect to find any pictures in the exhibition as low in standard as any of the rejected pictures. We should expect to see a standard of excellence, though in a variety of material and presentations, that had no tremendous variations.

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This is just what we don't find. Experienced judges could go over the exhibition as finally chosen, and vastly improve its quality by eliminating 20 or 30 pictures. It is these unfortunate inclusions that confuse the public, regardless of the particular idiom in which they may have been painted.

The jury meets with the art director, who says, "We have 2,000 pictures submitted, but space for hanging only 200." That means the survival of only one picture in 10. How can the survival of the fittest be determined?

Jurors should remember that they have one responsibility, and one only, and that is to select the best material of all that is submitted. How can it be done? Right here would be a good place to mention that in the writer's opinion most juries fall down when they essay the art of prophecy—in other words, when they choose a picture, not for what it is, but because it seems to them to hold a hint of future promise. This is a very common occurrence, and is, I believe, the principal reason for a regrettable situation. Forecasting is not the function of any jury, which is supposed to deal only with facts and performance.

Often, too, juries select a picture solely because of its novelty, which is an insufficient reason. If there are no better pictures among the discards, then by all means select the novel picture, but novelty and originality are not identical terms.

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A few years ago, one of the finest water color shows, a very large one, was selected by a jury of three painters, one a water color man, and the other two distinguished principally by their work in oils. When I congratulated one of the members on their splendid work, and sought an explanation, he said, "It's probably because we agreed on a way of working before we began, and that made things very much simpler." Among other things, he mentioned their decision to reject anything that was in the exact style of an artist who had not painted the picture. That eliminated copy work, and possibly some very brilliant examples of it. Then, too, they decided to reject pictures inconsistent in technique: those, for instance, where one part of the composition was handled in a way technically unrelated to the rest, which would indicate that the painter was working by imitation of various other artists. Certain other matters were decided upon, but the great point seemed to be that working principles (of some sort) were adopted and followed. Admittedly there was excellent material from which to choose, but this jury seemed to make few mistakes. They are convinced that it was because they worked in a prearranged plan.

Besides serving on juries, I have observed many at work, and believe them, almost invariably, to be sincere and conscientious; but I have often had the experience, after watching them at work for half an hour, of being unable to recognize any underlying principles for acceptance or rejection.

I believe that the time has come for art juries to work with the same definition of objectives and freedom from superstition with which other juries work. Each jury, before going into action, even before seeing any of the pictures, should decide the broad general principles under which they would proceed. These principles should work, not to the exclusion of any specific type of expression, but only toward its adequate and truly professional presentation. These principles should be observed regardless of the idiosyncrasies of the individual jurors, and a failure to be able to agree upon principles (not rules, mind you) for judging, would indicate that individual jurors were unsuited for their tasks. If this were made a practice, I am sure that much more satisfactory juried exhibitions would result in a very short time.

Much trouble comes from confusing technical problems with things of much greater moment. It should be taken for granted that every painter can draw well, compose and design acceptably, and handle color with a certain amount of style and assurance. But these are all means to an end. If he, with adequate technical equipment, has nothing to say, his picture is dull and therefore unacceptable. But if an artist has not the technical resources mentioned above, he should be accounted an amateur, and excluded.

'Under One Roof'

By Harold Hobson

London

I learn from the program of Kim Peacock's new play, "Under One Roof," at the St. Martin's, that the action of the piece takes place in May and September, 1938, and in May and July, 1939. I say I learn this from the program, because nothing the characters say suggests even remotely the date when they were saying it. Yet to put in such suggestions would surely have been the simplest thing in the world. Public memory is short in these days. Catastrophes, cataclysms, even, now and again, triumphs follow each other with such rapidity that the recollection is stunned and bewildered.

Even so, we have not forgotten that it was in the autumn of 1938 that the British Prime Minister flew to Godesberg, in the midst, in some quarters, of relief, and in others, of distress; nor that in the first months of 1939 Czecho-Slovakia was overrun and conquered. I remember our eager discussions, the anxiety with which we waited for the papers, the tension as we turned on the wireless for the news bulletins.

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But the only discussions in "Under One Roof" are whether Ronnie Howard (Christopher Willard), who has been sent down from Oxford, shall become a navvy or go on the stage. The only use it has for the newspaper is that Ronnie's ill-tempered father, Bill Howard (David Horne), shall be able to unroll it angrily searching for something he cannot find; and when the radio is turned on, it is not for the news, but for a concert.

All this has led some critics to write of Mr. Peacock's play rather contemptuously. It is not, they complain, about anything. Now this is not quite true. It is about something. It is about a bullying and unsympathetic father who makes his entire family miserable, until at the end his son's defiance in going on the stage against his will brings him to some sort of uneasy compromise with the rights and wishes of others. This father, by the way, useless and in many ways disreputable, is played magnificently by Mr. Horne, who manages to suggest with extraordinary skill that a bad temper is almost as wretched a thing for the man who has it as for the family which has to endure it.

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But when the critics say that "Under One Roof" is not about anything, they mean it is not about anything significant, and by anything significant they mean something social and political. Personal problems, they say, are extinct. All that matters now is politics.

It may be admitted that politics now enter into everyone's life. So they did during the Reign of Terror. But Carlyle reminds us that, even in the days of the tumbrils, young men and women in Paris continued to fall in love. The last time England was invaded on a large scale was in 1745, when a Scots army penetrated as far south as Derby. Fielding's "Tom Jones" is set about that period, but I believe the civil war is mentioned in it only once. And how often does Shakespeare refer to the Armada?

'The Farmer's Wife' Filmed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Eden Phillpotts, whose play, "The Farmer's Wife," has been made into a film, has certain obvious merits when viewed as a quarry from whom screen scenarios may be digged. He is as closely associated with Devon as Quiller-Couch with Cornwall or Hardy with Dorset; and there is hardly a county in England which is more cinematic than Devon. It is rich in those historic memories—the landing of William of Orange at Brixham, the sea dogs of Bideford—which prompt the ready imagination; and it is rich in scenic splendor.

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This splendor is of every variety, from the almost Mediterranean magazine-cover loveliness of the southern coast to the wild ranges of Dartmoor and the black and threatening cliffs at Hartland Point. And in the midst of these beautiful or striking surroundings Mr. Phillpotts devises scenes of that melodramatic intensity of emotion and violence of action which seem to suit the cinema well. He gives his actors plenty to do, and sets them doing it in front of a background of surpassing magnificence.

But it is to be doubted whether "The Farmer's Wife" is a particularly good example of Mr. Phillpotts' work, judged from the standpoint of the cinema. It lacks those exciting actions that mark most of his stories. In fact, it is about nothing but Farmer Sweetland's abortive efforts to find a wife in his village, when he neglects the obviously most suitable candidate, who is his pretty and devoted housekeeper.

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The principal part of the film is taken up with the farmer's extraordinarily clumsy proposals. On the stage Melville Cooper made them exceedingly amusing. But on the screen the audience, held inside the house whilst the farmer blunders on his inept way, is longing too much for the glories of Devonshire's scenery beyond the windows to give Basil Sidney, who plays Sweetland, much credit for the finesse of his acting.

The making of the stage play, however, was Cedric Hardwicke's presentation of the obstinate, caustic laborer, Churdles Ash. This sturdy misogynist stood aside and watched the heavy-handed proceedings of his employer with a contemptuous eye; and what he saw was translated into comments of a singular if devastating felicity. Now, talk upon the stage may be an excellent thing, but in the cinema it is always dangerous; and it is to be feared that a large part of Wilfrid Lawson's performance as the screen Churdles Ash cannot be heard clearly by any audience outside Devonshire. Yet Mr. Lawson is one of Britain's finest actors, and despite this considerable handicap his performance has many points of interest.

The second half of the film breaks away somewhat from the indoors atmosphere of the first. It ventures into a garden party and a fair ground and a cattle show, and derives great benefit from this excursion into the open air.

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Three Additional Nominations for the Golf 'Hall of Fame'—Chess Problems

Egan, Gardner, Sweetser Deserve Honor for Deeds

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To my list of nominations for the golf Hall of Fame, which thus far has included Bobby Jones, Walter Hagen, Gene Sarazen, and Francis Ouimet, the four originally named by the committee of which I was a member; and Charles E. Evans, Jr., Jerome D. Travers, and Walter J. Travis as additional personal selections, already mentioned in these columns, I would now add the names of three more amateurs, viz., H. Chandler Egan, Robert A. Gardner and Jess W. Sweetser. Two others deserving of more than passing consideration are Johnny Goodman and Jesse Guilford.

The mere fact that Goodman has won both the national amateur and national open, besides having been a national amateur runner-up on another occasion, are not the sole considerations in his case, because four amateurs had won the open before he did and all had won more amateur titles. His chief credit was in winning the open as recently as 1933, against the competition of a more modern field. Guilford's record of having won a single national title, the amateur, would not in itself justify his selection; yet here was a man whose tremendous hitting had tongues wagging for years and I'm bound to say that I've yet to see his equal out of heavy rough or seemingly impossible lies.

Stymied

Jess Sweetser, like Guilford, won only one national amateur, no open. He might have made it two in a row, at Flossmoor in 1923, had not a stymie shut him off from a six-foot putt for a half on the 38th hole of an exciting final with Max Marston. In winning his one national at The Country Club, Brookline, in 1922, at the age of 20, Sweetser had the notable record of defeating, successively, William I. Hunter, the 1921 British amateur champion, by 7 and 6; Jesse Guilford, 4 and 3, Bobby Jones, 8 and 7, and Chick Evans 2 up. In the first round he had downed H. E. Kenworthy 10 and 9 and his total of holes up in the five matches set a new high mark up to that time. In 12 nationals he won a total of 23 matches. He also won the national intercollegiate in 1920, was runner-up in '21 and twice won the Metropolitan amateur.

But these records are not the clinching reasons for Sweetser's right to a place in the Hall of Fame. They were gloriously supplemented, or even eclipsed, when he won the British amateur in 1926, for the field had all of the British leaders, plus the members of the American Walker Cup team; also Chick Evans. It was sad about Chick. He played brilliantly in practice, then lost his first-round match. While W. J. Travis had gone across as a naturalized U. S. citizen and won the British amateur in 1904, it took Sweetser, 22 years later, to be the first American-born to turn the trick. Gallantly he did it, for he had a terrific match with Francis Ouimet and had to go 21 holes in the semi-finals.

Gardner's Victims

And that brings me to Robert A. Gardner, winner of the national amateur in 1909, again in 1915; runner-up in 1916 to Chick Evans and in 1921 to Jesse Guilford; and numbering among his victims in the 11 nationals that found him a qualifier, Denny Shute, Tommy Armour, and Willie Hunter, in their amateur days; Bobby Jones, Walter J. Travis, H. Chandler Egan, Jesse Guilford, and Max Marston—a galaxy of champions.

Few of the present generation of golf writers or followers may know that Bob Gardner came within an eyelash of being the first American-born to win the British amateur title. Curiously enough, it was on the same course, Muirfield, Scotland, where Sweetser won in 1926, that Gardner went to the final in 1920 and lost at the 37th hole to Cyril J. H. Tolley. That's only half the story. Gardner was three down with four to play and squared the match. Then Tolley drove the first extra and holed the putt for a deuce.

Was Pole Vaulter

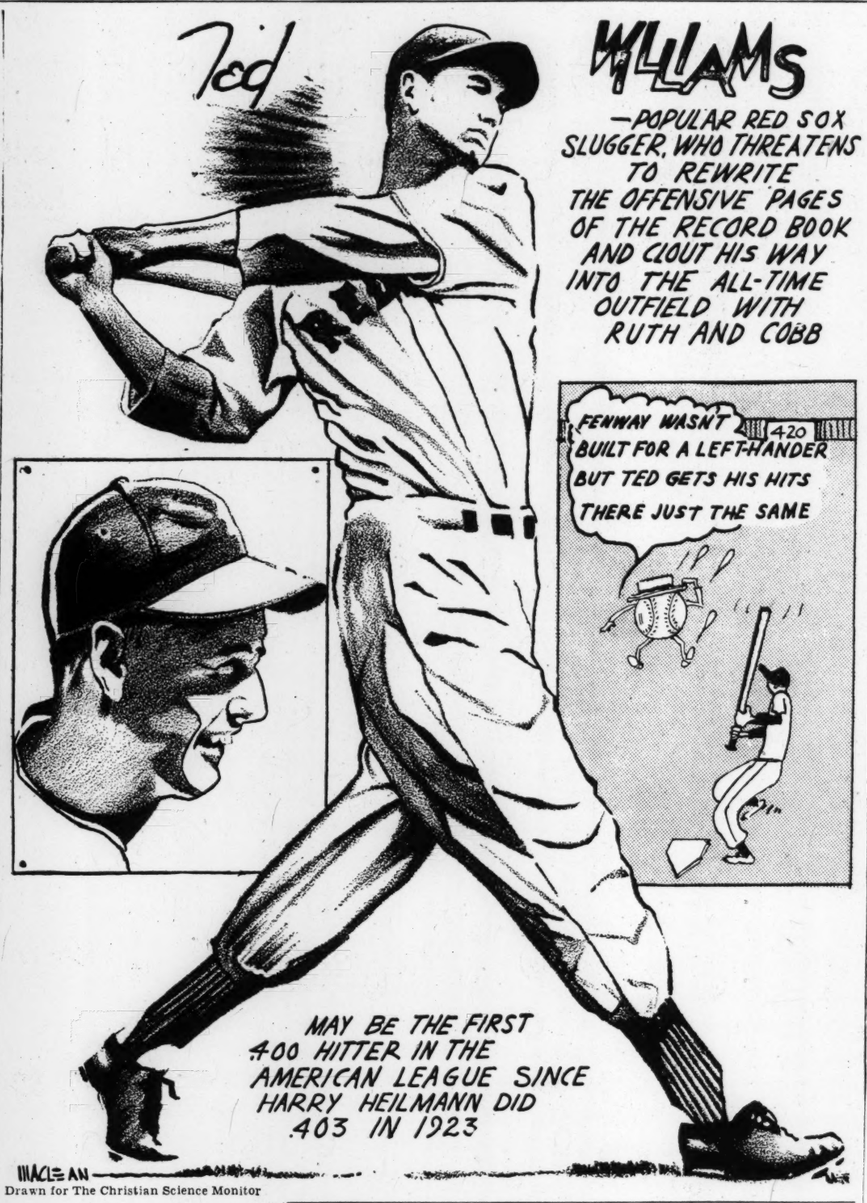
It was while a sophomore at Yale that Gardner won his first national amateur, in 1909, just approaching his 19th birthday. He took a little time off from his pole vaulting to get a bit of practice. He was an intercollegiate record-breaker over the high bar. Few who have gone high in golf have taken tournament golf less seriously. You might gather that from the fact that in the national of 1915 at Detroit he played all the way to the title with one wooden club and that one had a patched-up grip. He was a tremendous hitter.

Now as for H. Chandler Egan, I doff my hat to a golfer with an extraordinary record. Here was a man whose first match play appearance in a national amateur was in 1902; who won the amateur title in 1903 and 1904; was runner-up in 1909 and who actually won his first-round match in 1935 at Cleveland, at the fourth extra hole. That's only scratching the surface. As a Harvard man, he won the intercollegiate in 1902 and 32 years later, at the age of 50, he was named a member of the American Walker Cup team for the match at St. Andrews, Scotland.

Signal Honor

Why that signal honor? Well, in the national amateur of 1933 at Cincinnati all he did was to defeat Johnny Goodman, the national open champion. It was not that Goodman slumped. The open champion had a 72; Egan a 70. In 1929, at Pebble Beach, Calif., Egan's victims in the national included George Von Elm, the 1926 amateur champion; Jess Sweetser, national and British ex-champion, and Rudie Wilhelm, one of the Pacific Northwest leaders.

Incidentally, Egan won the Pacific Northwest amateur title in 1915, '20, '23, '25 and '32 and the Western in 1902, '04 and '07. He was a long hitter, inclined to be wild, but great out of the rough.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MAY BE THE FIRST .400 HITTER IN THE AMERICAN LEAGUE SINCE HARRY HEILMANN DID .403 IN 1923
MACLEAN
Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Ted Williams, Pete Reiser Still on Top

NEW YORK, June 14 (AP)—The climate at the batting summit of the major leagues must agree with long Ted Williams of the Boston Red Sox and Pete Reiser of the Brooklyn Dodgers, because they still are up there on top.

Williams slowed down from .436 to .410 during the week, but was 40 points ahead of his closest rival in the American League, Rookie Pat Mullin of the Detroit Tigers, who has a modish .379 figure.

Reiser, who remained in front of the National League with .356, was being challenged today by Enos (Country) Slaughter of the St. Louis Cardinals, who gained 25 points within a week to reach .352.

National

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Reiser, Brooklyn	39	146	31	52	.356
Slaughter, St. Louis	54	216	36	76	.352
Mize, St. Louis	40	142	21	48	.338
Hack, Chicago	50	187	44	62	.332
Herman, Chi-Bklyn	42	162	25	53	.327
Ott, New York	52	177	37	57	.322
Cooney, Boston	36	133	16	42	.316
Bonham, St. Louis	53	236	41	74	.314
Fletcher, Pittsburgh	46	163	32	51	.313
Moore, St. Louis	53	218	42	68	.312

American

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Williams, Boston	45	156	47	64	.410
Mullin, Detroit	35	138	29	51	.370
Dickey, New York	38	124	15	45	.363
Travis, Washington	50	202	41	73	.361
Cronin, Boston	47	175	38	63	.360
Heath, Cleveland	53	195	32	70	.359
Cullenbine, St. Louis	46	146	28	51	.349
J. Di Maggio, N. York	54	212	52	72	.340
Siebert, Philadelphia	47	192	29	65	.338
D. Di Maggio, Boston	49	197	47	66	.335

Armitage Defends Sabre Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 14 — Norman C. Armitage, of the Fencers Club, is for the seventh time National sabre champion. He successfully defended his title on the strips of the New York Athletic Club, as the Amateur Fencers League of America brought its fiftieth year jubilee celebration to a successful close.

Armitage was the sole exception to the disastrous fate of champions in this series. Every other winner of a 1940 title, both teams and individuals, was eliminated, so that a complete new list of stars was installed. But the former Columbia sabreur, fencing just as brilliantly as in his youth, galloped his way through the 15 bouts with but a single setback, when Miguel A. de Capriles, his rival for many seasons, defeated him in the semi-finals. John R. Huffman, captain of the New York Athletic Club team, also a contender for the sabre honors ever since his Yale undergraduate days, was second, while another of the star newcomers from abroad, Tibor Nyilas, former member of the Hungarian international team, now competing for Salle Santelli, was third. Armitage defeated Huffman in his first bout of the final round, 5—1, and both disposed of Nyilas in the later bouts, Huffman winning at 5—1, and Armitage at 5—3.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Max Lanier, Cardinals, and Whitlow Wyatt, Dodgers — Each pitched four-hit ball and Wyatt led Brooklyn in batting with double and single, but Lanier won 1-0 shutout.

Recalled by Brooklyn

MONTREAL (CP)—Hector Racine, president of Montreal Royals of the International League, announced that Herman Franks, hard-hitting catcher with Royals, had been recalled by Brooklyn Dodgers.

Racine said Franks' recall was on a temporary basis. Meanwhile Royals have obtained Joe Becker, with the club last season, from Indianapolis to help out Fred Walters.

●BASEBALL●
Tomorrow—Fenway Park—Two Games
First Game 1.30
RED SOX vs. CHICAGO
Seats at Fenway Park

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct.	G.B.
St. Louis	38	16	.704	
Brooklyn	34	18	.654	3
New York	26	25	.510	10½
Cincinnati	27	26	.509	10½
Chicago	24	27	.471	12½
Pittsburgh	20	25	.444	13½
Boston	17	31	.354	18
Philadelphia	16	34	.320	20

Result June 13
St. Louis 1, Brooklyn 0.

Vasa at Norumbega

With a cast of over 200 individual entries including the top-flight collegiate, club and scholastic runners of the east, 66 Service men of the Army, Navy and Marines and a host of aspiring novice hopefuls, the Vasa Lodges of Massachusetts will present its first annual Midsummer Festival Track meet Sunday, 4:40 p. m., at Norumbega Park in collaboration with the N. E. A. A. U. Development Committee.

Harvard Sweeps The Early Races

LONDON, Conn., June 14 (AP)—Harvard's freshman eight put the Crimson fleet in position to gain its fourth consecutive clean sweep of the Thames River Regatta today by defeating its Yale rivals by four lengths in the opening two-mile upstream race.

Harvard's unbeaten junior varsity sweepers defeated the Yale "Jayvees" by about a half length in the morning's other two-mile event. That hard-won triumph extended Harvard's consecutive victory string over Yale to 16 races since 1937.

Harvard opened the regatta in successful fashion last night when its combination eight out-rowed the Elis by a length and a half.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago—

Luke Hamlin blanked Cincinnati Reds, 2-0, on two hits, to give Brooklyn Dodgers one-game lead in National League race.

Something Special

GOLDEN, Colo. (AP) — Lloyd Madden, "little all-America" halfback at Colorado Mines in 1939 and a Chicago Cardinals performer last season, has a silver diploma from his alma mater to show he's a geological engineer.

New England League

Results June 13

Fall River at New Bedford, postponed, cold.
Quincy at Manchester, postponed, rain.
Lynn at Pawtucket, postponed, inclement weather.
Worcester at Woonsocket, postponed, inclement weather.

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Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

June 14, 1941

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2257
By Kenneth S. Howard

Black 7 Pieces

White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Skakbladet, April, 1934. Four different mates by pawn promotion.)

Problem No. 2258
By Kenneth S. Howard

Black 4 Pieces

White 4 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(Honor Problem, The Chess Review, July 1936. A study in Black pawn promotions.)

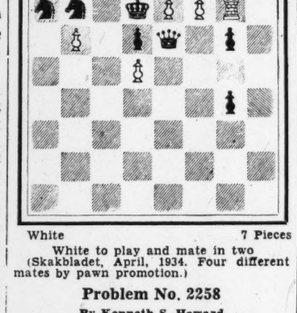
Solutions to Problems

No. 2255. Q-R7
No. 2256. 1. R-Kt threatens
2. QxPch K-R4
3. P-Kt4 mate
1. —— K-R4
2. Q-B5ch
1. —— B-Kt7
2. PxP
1. —— K-Kt4
2. PxPch

End-Game No. 566. White wins: 1 P-B6 PxP; 2 Kt-K5, PxKt; 3 K-K4, followed by P-R7 and 8.

End-Game No. 567

Black 11 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

White to play and win
(Won by Chwojnik, Cracow, 1927)

Pinkus Manhattan Champion

The annual championship tournament of the Manhattan Chess Club has been won by Albert S. Pinkus, with a score of 6½-1½. Arnold S. Denker, former champion, was second. The game between the two leaders went to 141 moves before a draw was finally acceptable. Denker lost a 11-move game to Jack Soudakoff, who tied for third and fourth with J. Feldman.

Radio Match With Brazil

The Secretary of the Brazilian Chess Federation has written to George Sturgis, president of the United States Chess Federation, suggesting an annual match by short-wave radio or cable. This is a fine idea and such a match would help to bring closer relations between our two countries.

Some forty years ago there were annual cable matches with England. These received much favorable publicity and were eagerly looked forward to by enthusiasts all over the country.

Triumph by Fine

Reuben Fine annexed the championship of the Marshall Chess Club by winning 14 games, drawing two, and losing none. The game below shows how he pushed through a K-side attack relentlessly.

Budapest Defense

Fine White	Sussman Black	Fine White	Sussman Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	20 P-Kt5	P-KR4
2 P-QB4	P-K4	21 P-K5	BPxP
3 PxP	Kt-Kt5	22 B-R7ch	K-R
4 P-K4	KtxKP	23 Q-Kt6	Kt-B
5 P-B4	KKt-B3	24 QxRP	B-Kt5
6 B-K3	B-Kt5ch	25 QxB	KtxB
7 K-B2	P-Q3	26 PxP	PxP
8 Kt-QB3	BxKt	27 RxP	QxR
9 PxB	Kt-Q2	28 KtxQ	RxKt
10 B-Q3	Kt-B3	29 R-KB	P-Kt4
11 P-KR3	Q-K2	30 K-Kt	QR-K
12 Q-B2	Castles	31 P-Q6	R-K5
13 R-K	R-K	32 Q-R5	P-Kt3
14 Kt-B3	P-KR3	33 QxP	R-Kt5ch
15 B-Q4	KtxB	34 K-R2	R-KKt
16 PxKt	Kt-Q2	35 Q-R5	RxBP
17 P-KKt4	P-QB4	36 P-Kt6	R-B7ch
18 P-Q5	P-B3	37 K-R	Resigns
19 P-KR4	P-R3		

Match Game

The fourth game of the Reshevsky-Horowitz championship match was a hard-fought Sicilian. Reshevsky played the so-called Dragon variation and obtained a satisfactory development, but Horowitz always seemed to retain a slight advantage. The defending champion played circumspectly, however, and sacrificed a P toward the end of the game to bring about a drawish position.

Fourth Game

Horowitz White	Reshevsky Black	Horowitz White	Reshevsky Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	27 K-R2	R-B3
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	28 R-QB3	Kt-B4
3 P-Q4	PxP	29 Q-K3	R-K3
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	30 P-B3	R-B3
5 Kt-QB3	P-KKt3	31 P-Kt3	R-K?
6 B-K2	B-Kt2	32 K-Kt2	P-R3
7 Castles	Castles	33 P-R4	R-B?
8 B-K3	Kt-B3	34 K-R2	R-K?
9 Kt-Kt3	P-QR4	35 R-KKt	R-B?
10 P-QR4	B-K3	36 P-R5	Kt-K?
11 Kt-Q4	KtxKt	37 PxP	PxP
12 Q-Q2	R-B	38 K-Kt2	Q-B4
13 P-R3	B-R5	39 Q-Q2	P-K?
14 P-B3	Q-B2	40 R-Q	P-Kt?
15 KR-K	KR-Q	41 PxP	Kt-Kt?
16 P-R3	Q-B3	42 Q-K3	QxQ
17 Q-K3	BxB	43 RxQ	K-B?
18 PxB	Kt-Q2	44 Kt-B3	R-QB
19 Kt-Q5	R-K	45 Kt-Q5	R-KB2
20 BxB	KxB	46 R-KR	R-KKt
21 Q-R3	Q-B4	47 R-KB	RxP
22 O-Kt3	R-B3	48 KxR	R-Bch
23 P-QB4	P-K3	?	R-B2
24 Kt-B3	Q-Kt5	50 Kt-B3	K-Kt
25 Kt-Kt5	P-K4	51 Kt-Q	R-B3
26 P-K3	R-K3	Drawn	

M. S. C. A. Outing

The summer outing of the Massachusetts State Chess Association will be held June 29 at the Nahant Club, at Nahant, about 15 miles from Boston. An interesting program in a beautiful setting has been arranged by the Outing Committee, George Sturgis, chairman.

Golf Schedule For Next Week

Sunday, June 15

Bay State Golf League: Brookline at George Wright; Ponkapoag at Wildwood; Sandy Burr at Woburn; Riverside at Marlboro; Maynard at Lexington.

Monday, June 16

N. E. P. G. A. championship and sectional qualifying round for the national P. G. A. championship at Pawtucket, R. I.
W. G. A. competition at Pine Brook Valley: Massachusetts vs. Rhode Island.

Thursday, June 19

Suburban Twilight Four-Ball League: Norfolk at Furnace Brook; Wollaston at Blue Hill; Needham at Trapelo.
Twilight Four-Ball League: Commonwealth at Weston; Winchester at Charles River; Brae Burn at Wellesley.
W. G. A. Tournaments: Classes A and B at Concord, C and D at Pine Brook Valley.

Friday, June 20

M. G. A.-W. G. A. State club mixed pairs championship at Dedham (first day).
M. G. A. medal play tournament at Arlmont (first day).
M. G. A. medal play tournament at Thorny Lea (first day).
M. G. A. invitation medal and match play tournament at Springfield (first day).

Saturday, June 21

M. G. A.-W. G. A. State club mixed pairs championship at Dedham (second day).
M. G. A. medal play tournament at Arlmont (final day).
M. G. A. medal play tournament at Thorny Lea (final day).
M. G. A. invitation medal and match play tournament at Springfield (final day).

Pair of Aces

MARION, Ohio (AP) — Johnny Rife, one of Marion County's leading golfers, has fired his second ace. Both came on the 164-yard No. 2 hole on the Mar-O-Del course here. Rife scored the first hole-in-one three years ago. Only two other golfers have shot aces on the course in 10 years.

Sports Here and There

Gathered from the Associated Press Reports

Mahoning Valley Open

GIRARD, Ohio—With National Open Champion Craig Wood five strokes off the pace, a half dozen of the nation's golf stars scrambled for the position of favorite today as the $5,000 Mahoning Valley open went into the second 18.

With the 72-hole classic started, the sideline boys leaned toward the long hitters and two of them, brawny Lawson Little and Pennsylvania's Ben Hogan, came through the first test sharing the lead with scorching three-under-par 67's. They were forced to divide early honors with Byron Nelson, the P. G. A. champion, who quietly ripped the course apart with his comparatively short game that stresses occurate irons.

Boston Golfer Wins Title

RYE, N. Y.—A downpour yesterday slowed down the course at Apawamis so much that the 157 total posted in the sunshine earlier this week brought Alvah H. Pierce of Boston, Mass., the championship of the United States Senior Golf Association.

The score of the 59-year-old Bay State golfer was not expected to stand up in the face of several fine rounds posted Thursday, but rain yesterday left him high and dry, one stroke better than Ralph Rooks of Metacomet, R. I., and two ahead of the best score posted in the second half of the field.

Jacobs-Knowles Final?

PHILADELPHIA — Unless the weather interferes again, Defending Champion Helen Hull Jacobs and second-seeded Hope Knowles of Philadelphia should move into position today for their title battle in the Pennsylvania and Eastern States women's grass courts tennis tournament.

Rain yesterday delayed semi-finals in which Miss Jacobs is paired with Helen Pedersen Rihbany of Boston, and Miss Knowles, ranked tenth nationally, opposes hometowner Barbara Strobhar.

Top-seeded Miss Jacobs, native Californian and former National and Wimbledon champion, and third-ranked Mrs. Rihbany will bring together two former U. S. junior girl champs. Miss Jacobs claimed the national junior crown in 1924 and Mrs. Rihbany, the former Helen Pedersen, came through in 1934.

Eastern Hockey

NEW YORK—Johnstown, Pa., will have a team in the eastern amateur hockey league next season, President Tom Lockhart of the circuit announced. The team will be managed and coached by William (Pick) Hines, formerly of the Baltimore Orioles of the same league.

Miss Berg vs. Mrs. Weil

CINCINNATI — Patty Berg, Minneapolis professional, and Mrs. Burt Weil, Cincinnati housewife and three-time Ohio champion, fought their way yesterday to the finals of the 12th annual Women's Western open gold championship.

Miss Berg sank a three-foot birdie putt to beat Betty Jameson, two-time national amateur queen from San Antonio, on the third extra hole. Mrs. Weil administered a 3-and-2 setback to Mrs. James P. Platt of Dayton, who Thursday ushered Miss Helen Dettweiler, Washington pro, out of the running, 7 and 6.

Game for Fans

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—The nearest thing to a game for fun that two major league clubs have played since Abner Doubleday invented baseball in this placid little town 102 years ago was reeled off in the rain and mud yesterday with the Cleveland Indians beating the world champion Cincinnati Reds 2 to 1 in six innings.

The skies were forbidding even when the two teams arrived here in automobiles early in the morning and half an hour before game time a heavy shower soaked the field of fans who had gathered from all round the countryside for their annual look at the stars of the sport.

Griscom Cup

RYE, N. Y.—New York's representatives barely nosed out Philadelphia yesterday to win the inter-city women's team golf matches at the Westchester Country Club and retain possession of the Griscom cup.

The victors shaded Philadelphia, 6-5, but trounced Boston, 9-2, to score a total of 15 points. The Quaker City forces also ran up a total of 15 points, whipping the delegates from the Hub, 10-1. Despite the identical totals, the trophy was awarded to New York by virtue of its conquests of both Philadelphia and Boston.

Did You Know?

Grover Cleveland Alexander pitched 16 shutouts for the Phillies in 1916; Jack Coombs 13 for the Athletics in 1910—both league records.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Williams	156	47	64	11	38	.410
Cronin	175	38	68	4	36	.360
Di Maggio	197	47	66	1	16	.335
Tabor	158	20	48	7	37	.304
Fox	68	8	19	0	7	.279
Foxx	170	36	45	8	42	.265
Doerr	106	16	28	4	29	.264
Pytlak	119	11	28	0	14	.235
Peacock	76	9	17	0	11	.224
Spence	77	8	17	1	12	.221
Newsome	86	6	18	1	8	.209
Hale	24	5	5	1	1	.208
Finney	169	27	35	1	14	.207
Carey	8	3	1	0	1	.125

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Cooney	133	16	42	0	8	.316
Moore	166	23	50	4	15	.301
Rowell	192	22	52	3	16	.271
Hassett	50	5	13	0	6	.260
Masi	47	4	12	0	3	.255
Miller	186	21	43	3	20	.231
Sisti	126	13	29	1	11	.230
Dahlgren	159	19	36	6	29	.226
Berres	92	8	20	0	7	.217
Ross	15	1	3	0	1	.200
West	148	19	28	6	24	.189
P. Waner	68	7	11	0	4	.162
Manno	19	1	3	0	4	.158
Gremp	8	0	0	0	0	.000
Wietelmann	5	1	0	0	0	.000

Important Home Stay for Red Sox

Jimmy Dykes, in town for a week-end series with the Red Sox at Fenway Park, came here with only one .300 hitter, yet is still a paramount factor in the American League pennant race. In fourth place early today with an outfit everybody predicted would be chained in the second division from opening day, Dykes is in the running along with the Indians, Yankees and Red Sox. He has great pitching, plays a smart, conservative, air-tight defensive game and rarely beats himself. Such a ball club cannot be ignored, even though it lacks the power of its rivals.

This is an important home stay for the Red Sox. Winners of eight decisions in 10 starts on their recent western tour, the locals jumped right back into the thick of the flag scramble. If they can continue this streak at home, aided by the short barrier in left field, they may be in a position to challenge Cleveland when Roger Peckinpaugh brings his team to the Hub one week from Tuesday.

Meanwhile, the Braves will be touring the western half of the National League, via Pittsburgh. Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis. They also play a night engagement at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, before returning to Braves Field.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Cleveland	36	20	.643	
New York	30	22	.577	4
Boston	27	21	.563	5
Chicago	28	24	.538	6
Detroit	29	25	.537	6
Philadelphia	25	28	.472	9½
St. Louis	17	33	.340	16
Washington	17	36	.321	17½

Results June 13
No games scheduled.

College Baseball

Results June 13
Wesleyan 2, Amherst 0
Virginia 10, Vermont 8
Cornell 7, Dartmouth 1

By-Plays

The Greatest

Some years ago we were talking to a friend about baseball players. The question as to who was the greatest player came up and we ventured the opinion that Honus Wagner, shortstop of the Pittsburgh Pirates, was the greatest and that there would never be another like him.

The passing of Lou Gehrig brought a letter from him reminding me of my statement and inferring that Gehrig might have been as good or a better player.

There is no question but what Gehrig was a great player and a fine personality. He has left many records, the most remarkable being that for consecutive games played. He was a good first baseman and fine batter. In fact he is entitled to being called one of the greatest, but we think that Hal Chase was a better fielder and faster base runner. We also rate George Sisler as a better fielder, batter and base runner. Sisler was also a good pitcher who was transferred to first on account of his batting ability.

When it comes to naming an all-time nine, the only player who is picked for shortstop is Wagner. This is not so as regards any other position on a nine. Experts differ on those positions because there are several players who have made records that are far above the average.

In addition to being the greatest of fielding shortstops, Wagner was one of the greatest of hitters. He was also a fine base runner. For all-round ability and team value we believe he was the best that has ever performed on the diamond. And this was also the opinion of no less an authority on baseball than John McGraw, who was himself a fine player and famous manager of the New York Giants when they were winning pennants with considerable regularity.

While we may be claiming too much in saying that Wagner will never have an equal as a player, we really do believe that time will back us up in this contention. If we are proved to be wrong and some player does come along who will be greater than he was, the baseball fans of that day will certainly see better baseball than the fan of Wagner's day even thought possible.

G. M. R. H.

Cornell Elects

ITHACA, N. Y. (AP)—Kenneth I. Ziegler, middle distance runner from White Plains, N. Y., has been elected captain of Cornell's 1942 track and field team.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	180,000
Previous day's sales	443,320
1941 volume to date	58,538,542
1940 volume to date	118,259,435

Stock Market Is Irregular; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, June 14 (AP)—While a few strong specialties encouraged bulls in today's stock market, there was enough selling among leaders to prevent any worthwhile rally developing.

The list got off to a ragged start and deviations of fractions to a point or so either way ruled at the close in relatively slow dealings. Transfers for the two hours amounted to approximately 200,000 shares.

In the share division Armour preferred jumped to a new 1941 High on top of a sharp advance yesterday seemingly based on the idea that, with hog prices at the best since 1938, this packing company would stand to benefit by inventories. Atlantic Gulf & West Indies preferred and common also sold at a peak for 1941.

I narerars the greater part of the proceedings were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, American Telephone, Western Union, Sears Roebuck, Eastman Kodak, du Pont, Anaconda, Chesapeake & Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Resistance was displayed by Goodyear, Goodrich, Texas Corp., Standard Oil (N. J.), J. I. Case, International Harvester, United Aircraft, Kennecott, Westinghouse, and J. C. Penney.

Curb laggards included Humble Oil, Creole Petroleum, American Gas, N. J. Zinc and Phoenix Securities. Montgomery Ward "A" was given a lift.

Bonds Irregular

Prices moved narrowly in either direction today as the short session in the bond market entered the final hour.

U. S. Governments, totally neglected in listed trading, dipped a shade in the other-the-counter market.

Corporates unchanged or ahead a little included Alleghany 5s of '49, Baltimore & Ohio convertibles, Delaware & Hudson refundings, Nickel Plate 4½s, Portland Gas 4½s, Texas Corp 3s and Wabash 5s of '76 "B."

A bit lower were Western Maryladn 4s, Standard Oil (N J) 2¾s, Pennsylvania general 4½s Northern Pacific 4s and International Hydro Electric 6s.

In the foreign division, Japan 6s and Colombia Mortgage Bank 6½s were each a point or more ahead. Dealings in these and other foreigns were quiet.

Commodity Prices Increase 0.8 P. C. In Week of June 7

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices continued to rise during the week ended June 7, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The Bureau's wholesale price index of approximately 900 price series rose 0.8 per cent to 85.9 per cent of the 1926 average, the highest level since mid-October, 1937. The general index has risen 2.3 per cent in the past 4 weeks and is 11 per cent above a year ago.

The farm products and foods groups rose about 3 per cent; fuels, 0.8 per cent; housefurnishing goods, 0.3 per cent; and metals and metal products, 0.1 per cent. Hides and leather products and chemicals and allied products declined fractionally while textile products, building materials and miscellaneous commodities remained unchanged at last week's level.

Each of the 10 major group indexes is higher than last month. In the past 4 weeks, farm product prices have risen 6 per cent; fuel and lighting materials, 4.5 per cent; foods, 3.2 per cent; hides and leather products and textile products, 2.2 per cent; and housefurnishing goods, 1.1 per cent. Metals and metal products, building materials, chemicals and allied products and miscellaneous commodities are less than 1 per cent above the May 10 level.

(1926=100)

Commodity grps	June 7	May 31	May 31	June 8	P.C. Changes to June 7, '41 From
	1941	1941	1941	1940	
All commodities	85.9	85.2	+ 0.8	+ 11.0	
Farm products	79.6	77.3	+ 3.0	+ 19.3	
Foods	81.5	79.2	+ 2.9	+ 15.6	
Hides & leather	107.6	107.8	— 0.2	+ 8.0	
Textile	83.2	83.2		+ 15.7	
Fuel & light mtls	78.3	77.7	+ 0.8	+ 8.4	
Metal & products	98.3	98.2	+ 0.1	+ 3.7	
Bldg materials	100.5	100.5		+ 9.1	
Chem & allied	83.6	83.9	— 0.4	+ 9.4	
Housefurnish'gs	93.3	92.7	+ 0.6	+ 3.8	
Misc commod	79.7	79.7		+ 3.5	
Raw materials	81.9	80.4	+ 1.9	+ 15.8	
Semimnfd atcls	86.9	86.7	+ 0.2	+ 11.8	
Manufactrd com	88.0	87.6	+ 0.5	+ 8.8	
Com other than farm products	87.3	87.0	+ 0.3	+ 9.4	
Com other than farm and foods	88.4	88.2	+ 0.2	+ 7.3	

U. S. to Encourage Greater Production of Soy Beans

WASHINGTON (AP)—To prevent undue depletion of vegetable oil stocks and to insure ample supplies for defense as well as normal needs, the Agriculture Department made changes in its crop control program designed to encourage greater production of soy beans for oil.

Planting restrictions on soy beans as a soil-depleting crop were revised to permit farmers to increase their production this year without loss of any government benefit payments. The department said it would "utilize its available resources" to support prices at about a $1 a bushel.

Officials pointed out that imports of some fats and oils had been interrupted due to war conditions. Under this circumstance, they said, some increase in domestic production of fats and oils may be necessary to prevent shortages.

—1941— High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	3	48⅜	48⅛	48⅜	Jun13
51¾	44⅛	Acme Steel (4)	1	46	46	46	Jun10
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp(.15g)	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	Jun 4
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
42½	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	8	41⅞	41½	41⅝	Jun13
⅜	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y19
5	3⅞	Alaska Jun (½)	2	4	4	4	
⅜	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun13
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jun12
108⅜	63¼	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	7⅛	7	7⅛	Jun13
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	16	16	16	Jun12
18⅝	18¼	Alleg Lud (1g)	5	23	23	23	+ ⅛
11½	7¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	1	8½	8½	8½	Jun11
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	154	154	154	— ⅜
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11	11	11	+ ⅛
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
7⅜	5¼	Allied Stores	4	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
80⅛	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	4	80⅛	80	80⅛	Jun13
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	6	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅜
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (½g)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jun11
1¼	1	Amal Leather	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jun11
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	1	13½	13½	13½	Jun12
58¼	44	Amerada Cp (2)	7	58⅜	58	58	— ¼
18	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	1	44½	44½	44½	Jun13
8¼	5½	Am Bk N (.10g)	2	6½	6½	6½	Jun13
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	2	5⅞	5¾	5¾	Jun13
38	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	1	36	36	36	Jun13
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	1	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	7	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	+ ½
185	171⅜	Am Can pf (7)	1	171½	171½	171½	M'y28
31⅜	23	Am Car & Fdy	6	29¼	28⅜	29	— ⅜
72¾	56	Am C & F pf (7)	1	70¾	70½	70½	
23⅛	18¼	Am Ch & C(.80g)	1	19	19	19	Jun13
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107	107	107	M'y22
121	96½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	104	104	104	Jun10
8¾	6½	Am Coltyp (.30g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'y16
6¼	4⅜	Am Comm Al	1	5	5	5	Jun13
15½	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	3	15	15	15	
17⅜	11¼	Am Encaus Til	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Jun11
5	3¾	Am European	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'y 8
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	9	1¾	¾	1¾	Jun12
17¾	11⅞	Am FP$6pf(.60k)	12	16⅜	15½	16⅜	Jun12
21	14¾	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	1	20	20	20	— ¼
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	3	2¾	2⅝	2¾	Jun12
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	3	35¼	35	35¼	Jun13
4½	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	3	3½	3½	3½	Jun12
30	27	Am H & L pf (3)	2	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
51	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	+ ⅜
1⅞	1¼	Am Ice	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jun13
22½	20	Am Ice pf (½c)	1	21	21	21	Jun13
4¼	3¼	Am Internat'l	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jun13
13¼	11	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Jun13
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Apr29
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	2	12½	12½	12½	
94⅝	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	2	89	88	89	+1
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	2	5	4⅞	5	
19½	15½	Am Metal (½g)	1	17½	17½	17½	Jun13
46¾	30	AP L $6 pf(4⅛k)	2	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	Jun13
39	25	AP L $5 pf 3.44k	2	28¼	28	28	
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	12	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
115⅞	113⅜	Am Roll M (.70g)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
7	4¾	Am Saf R (¼g)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Jun11
87⅜	71⅜	Am Seat (½e)	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	Jun13
45¼	34	Am Sm & R 1½g	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	146¼	146¼	146¼	Jun13
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	43	43	43	— ¼
28½	19	Am Steel F (½g)	4	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	— ⅛
111¼	93⅝	Am Stores (3g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jun11
13½	10	Am Stove (.60g)	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅜
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	4	17½	17	17	Jun13
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	89	87¼	89	Jun10
14½	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Jun11
168¾	145½	Am T & T (9)	6	157¼	156⅞	156⅞	—1¼
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	5	65½	65	65½	Jun12
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	5	67	67	67	Jun13
139	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	148¼	148¼	148¼	Jun13
7	5⅛	Am Type Fdrs	2	5⅜	5½	5⅜	Jun13
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	62	4⅜	4½	4⅜	Jun13
99⅛	85	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	85	85	85	Jun13
8⅜	5½	AmWoolen	1	6½	6½	6½	Jun13
60¼	51	Am Wool pf (4k)	2	59¼	59¼	59¼	Jun13
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	6	5½	5½	5½	— ¼
54	46⅛	Am Z prpf(1¼k)	1	52	52	52	Jun13
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (1g)	11	27⅛	26⅞	27	
14¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.15g)	2	13½	13¼	13½	Jun11
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1		1	1	M'y14
30	25	Arch-D M (.85g)	1	27	27	27	Jun13
111⅝	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111	111	111	Jun13
5½	4	Armour Ill	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
58½	47½	Armour Ill p pf	9	60¼	58¼	60	+1¾
62	60	Arm Ill pf	1	62	62	62	Jun13
34⅜	23	Arm Cork (½g)	2	26	25¾	26	Jun13
8⅞	6⅞	Arnold C (½g)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Jun12
6¾	4¼	Artloom (¾g)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
8	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	81	81	81	Jun 9
99½	87	AssdDG2pf 10¼k	2	92¾	90¼	92¾	Jun 9
35⅛	26	Associates (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 3
30⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	14	29	28⅝	28⅞	— ⅛
70¼	60¼	Atch T&SFpf (5)	3	68¼	68	68	— ½
21¼	13½	Atl Coast Line	4	19¾	19⅜	19¾	+ ⅛
23¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	22	23⅞	21	23⅞	+2⅞
33½	16½	Atl G&W In pf	34	37	32⅞	37	+4
24¼	19⅛	Atl Refining (1)	5	20¾	20¾	20¾	
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	107¾	107½	107¾	Jun12
7⅛	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49½	49½	49½	
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	2	63½	63¼	63½	Jun10
6⅜	6	Atlas Tack (.15g)	2	6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
27⅜	13⅜	Austin Nichols	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Jun11
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	6	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
19	12¼	**B** Bald Loco ct	2	14½	14⅜	14⅜	
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	3	3⅝	3½	3½	— ¼
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
6⅛	5	Bangor & Ar	1	5½	5½	5½	— ¼
10½	7⅝	Barber As (½e)	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jun13
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jun 9
9⅞	7⅜	Barnsdall (.30g)	6	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ½g	3	22½	22¼	22½	Jun13
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	27½	27½	27½	Jun13
25¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	Jun11
103⅜	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	M'y 8
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	109½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	109½	109½	109½	M'y27
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	3	7½	7½	7½	Jun13
37¾	32⅜	Bendix Av (2g)	5	35¾	35½	35½	+ ¼
20⅞	15⅛	Benef Ind (.85g)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
57	54⅜	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	Jun12
32	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	Jun13
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	1	73⅛	72¾	72¾	— ⅝
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	122½	122⅛	122⅛	Jun13
28	23¼	Bigelow-S (2g)	6	26	25¼	26	Jun13
21¼	16½	Black & Deck(2)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .30g	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (¼g)	5	15	14⅜	15	Jun10
18⅝	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	6	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br(1g)	4	28¾	28	28¾	Jun10
22⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
20⅛	18⅜	Borden Co(.60g)	2	19⅜	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
20¼	16	Borg-Warn .80g	2	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	
17⅜	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	Jun11
4½	3¼	Brew Corp(.20g)	6	4⅛	4	4	Jun13
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	1	10	10	10	
23⅝	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
41	30⅞	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	M'y26
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	41	41	41	Jun11
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun 5
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jun13
14⅛	10	Bklyn Un Gas	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
31	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	31	31	31	Jun11
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	1	21	21	21	
12⅜	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jun13
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Jun13
34¼	23¾	Bullard Co (1g)	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	Jun13
18½	15¾	Burling M (.60g)	6	17¼	17⅛	17¼	Jun13
53¼	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	51	51	51	Jun12
8¾	7⅜	Burr Add (.30g)	2	8	8	8	
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun13
5⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	8	5	5	5	+ ¼
21⅜	19⅜	But Bros pf(1½)	3	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ¼
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	1	9	9	9	Jun13
12	7½	Byron Jack(¼g)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jun13
21¾	16⅜	**C** Calif Pack (1)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Jun13
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅝	51⅝	52⅛	M'y 6
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jun13
14⅞	10¼	Camp Wy (.60g)	1	11½	11½	11½	
13⅜	10⅞	Canada Dry (60)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
4¼	3½	Canadian Pacific	17	4	3⅞	4	Jun13
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	1	36½	36½	36½	Jun10
3¼	2¼	Capital Adm A	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun 9
30½	22	Carpent Stl 1½g	1	27	27	27	
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	4	2¾	2½	2¾	Jun13
62½	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	3	61½	60½	60½	
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	1	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	+ ⅜
28⅜	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	1	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	— ¼
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	1	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
22¾	16¼	Cent Aguir (1⅛)	1	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	Jun13
2⅝	1½	Cent Foundry	4	2	2	2	Jun12
3	1¾	Cent RR NJ	4	2	2	2	
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	2	6¼	6	6	
3⅛	2½	Century Rib M	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr21
50¼	27	Cerro de Pas(2g)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ¼
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jun13
21¼	15¾	Champ Belt (¼g)	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
20⅜	17½	Champ P&F ½g	1	19½	19½	19½	Jun 3
18	12¼	Checker Cab	1	14	14	14	
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	1	36¾	36½	36½	— ½
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	97	97	97	Jun11
3	2¼	Ches Corp	62	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
1½	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1	1	1	Jun13
4⅜	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	4	3	3	3	Jun13
2⅝	⅞	Chi Great West	2	2	2	2	Jun13
8⅛	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¾e)	1	6	6	6	Jun10
15½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	8	14	13⅞	13⅞	Jun13
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	41	41	41	
52½	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	Jun13
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun11
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun 9
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	¼	¼	¼	Jun10
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Jun12
13⅛	10¾	Chickasha (¼g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅜
2⅞	1¾	Childs Co	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ¼
92½	53⅛	Chrysler (3g)	17	57	56¾	56⅝	— ⅜
10⅜	8¾	City I & F (.60g)	8	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
3	2¼	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun10
37¾	31¼	Clark Equip 1½g	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	Jun12
33¾	24½	Clev Gr B (.40g)	2	26	25½	26	Jun12
38½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	2	28½	28¼	28¼	— ¼
34	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	2	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅛
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	5	89¼	89	89	—1
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Jun 7
14	11⅛	Colgate-P (1½a)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½	Jun13
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2½g	1	20	20	20	— ⅛
20	14	Col Fuel & I 3⅛g	5	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	Jun13
21¾	14⅞	Col Br A (.90g)	2	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	Jun13
21	14¾	Col Br B (.90g)	4	15	15	15	— ⅛
4⅞	2½	Col G&E(.10g)	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
82⅛	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	74¾	74¾	74¾	— ½
6⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	7	5¼	4¾	5¼	Jun12
24⅞	21¼	Colum P pf(2¾)	2	23¼	23⅛	23¼	+ ¼
80⅛	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	1	76	76	76	+ ¼
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	1	23½	23½	23½	
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	101½	101½	101½	Jun12
37⅞	28¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	5	29⅜	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
110	102½	ComT cv pf(4¼)	1	104	104	104	Jun13
11½	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼g)	1	9¾	9⅝	9¾	Jun13
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	6	⅜	⅜	⅜	
61¼	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	1	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	— ⅜
30⅛	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	5	26¼	25⅞	26¼	+ ¼
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	2	3¾	3½	3¾	Jun12
18½	14	Congoleum (1)	3	16	15⅝	16	Jun13
33	22½	Cons Airc (2g)	6	30	29¾	29¾	
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	2	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	Jun13
7½	5¾	Cons Cop (¼g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
23⅛	17¼	Cons Edison (2)	8	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
07⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ⅜
26½	15¼	Con Film Ind	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun11
8½	7¼	Cons F pf (½k)	9	8¼	8¼	8¼	
40¼	35¼	Cons Ins (1.60a)	8	40	39¼	39¼	Jun13
4⅛	2⅜	Cont Motors	12	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jun13
22⅞	17⅜	Cop'weld (.40g)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
23½	15½	Cont Steel (½g)	2	18	17¾	18	Jun11
18⅞	13	Cop'weld (.40g)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
55	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	Jun10
47½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	7	47½	47¼	47¼	
4⅞	3⅝	Coty Inc (¼g)	2	4	4	4	Jun13
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun12
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
19	14⅞	C of Wheat(1.60)	4	16	15⅝	16	Jun13
7¼	4⅜	Crosley Corp	11	7½	7¼	7½	+ ½
27⅝	19⅝	Crown C&S(¼g)	1	22	22	22	Jun12
45½	40	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	2	40½	40	40½	— ¼
14	11⅛	Crown Zel (¾g)	2	12½	12½	12½	
47¼	35½	Crucible Steel	7	58¼	57⅝	58¼	
98½	82	Crucible pf (5)	4	86⅝	86¼	86⅝	Jun13
5¼	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	1	4½	4½	4½	
53	41⅞	Cuban-AS pf 5½	2	52¼	52	52	
16½	11½	Cudahy Pack	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	—

Commerce and Finance

Total of May Construction Permits Close to 10-Year Record

Business and Industry

Babson Urges Business To Show Courage

By Roger Babson

BABSON PARK, Mass.—Letters are coming to me from manufacturers, merchants, salesmen, and others asking as to how the war will affect their businesses—such questions as, "Will I be able to sell electric refrigerators?" "Will installment buying be allowed?" "Will more oil burners be manufactured?" etc. These people see so much in the papers about priorities, control of raw materials, manufacturers' restrictions, and the like that they are thoroughly scared. They wonder whether they will have the goods to sell and whether people will be in a buying mood if they do have the goods to sell.

Can't Kill Industries

The first thing to remember is that human nature cannot be changed by legislation. I learned this during World War 1 when I was National Director of Information and Education at Washington. We shut down on Sunday motoring, but the money went into silk shirts instead of into gasoline.

In England, they first shut off the sale of cosmetics to English working girls in the factories. The authorities soon found, however, that unless the girls could buy what they wanted the production of munitions fell off. Then, the Government went to the other extreme and installed in all factories slot machines for the sale of cosmetics.

I repeat: No Government restrictions can change human nature. This means that industries can't be killed. People will change their habits of riding from a stagecoach to a railroad train and from a railroad train to a bus or aeroplane; but the transportation industry is fundamental. Men will change their mode of fighting from bows and arrows to pistols and guns and then to tanks and bombing planes, but warfare is perennial.

We change our method of heating from wood pile to coal stove and then to the oil burner; but the heating industry still remains fundamental. Those who stick to their industry but are willing to change their methods are, in the long run, successful.

Finding New Uses

Our great grandparents did their reading by candlelight; our grandparents read with a kerosene lamp; our parents lit the house with gas; while we use the incandescent lamp. The mode of lighting changed, but those who stuck to the lighting industry and were willing to change the method of lighting came through with flying colors. The easily frightened and the "die-hards" were wiped out. Certainly, there is a lesson in this for all of us today. Do not give up the business or line of work for which you are trained because Harold Ickes says "Boo" to you and tries to scare you.

There is something more in this connection, however, which we should now remember. It is this: Notwithstanding the changes from candles to kerosene and to gas and electricity, this astounding fact is true: More candles are sold today, more kerosene is sold today, and more gas is sold today than ever before in history. This means that even some of those who remained in these "vanishing" businesses are making millions today. They are making these millions because they developed new uses for their products. They taught people to use candles for decorative purposes; to use kerosene to operate the kitchen stove; and to use gas to heat the house, operate the icebox, and a score of other things never dreamed of before.

Use Your Mental Powers

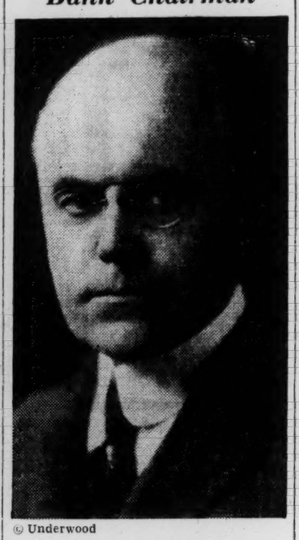
A famous magazine publisher interested in developing national advertising once gave me the job of discovering some industry in which no one was then making a fortune. I spent a year on the quest, traveling thousands of miles and making all kinds of inquiries. I was absolutely unable to find a single industry in which someone, somewhere, was not making millions. Certainly, this proves that it is the man rather than the industry which determines success or failure.

If you lack courage and imagination, better get a job with the Government or enlist in the Army as soon as possible. These are two fields where you need to do only what you are told and you will get your pay check just the same at the end of every month. If, however, you have courage and imagination and are willing to use your mentality and your shoe leather, you need not fear how the war will affect your business.

The priority regulations chiefly affect metals. These regulations would have been a severe handicap to manufacturers of refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, radios, etc., during World War 1, if these things had been in general use twenty-five years ago. Since then, however, the use of plastics has been discovered.

In most things now sold for household use, plastics can today take the place of metals. Think this over before getting frightened! Also remember that plastics are only one of a score of other important substitutes which have been developed since World War 1. Make priorities and other war restrictions steppingstones to better business, more profits, and real prosperity, instead of getting frightened and running for cover.

Bank Chairman



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Dunham B. Sherer

Elected Chairman of the Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co, New York. He fills a vacancy left by the late Walter E. Frew. Mr. Sherer has been president of the bank for more than a decade.

Imports to U. S. At Highest Point Since March, 1937

WASHINGTON —The Commerce Department said both exports and imports of American merchandise increased in April.

Exports totaled $364,000,000, the highest for any month since January, 1940, and imports amounted to $288,000,000, the highest for any month since March, 1937.

The export total was 2 per cent higher than March and 13 per cent above April, 1940. The import total was 7 per cent more than March and 35 per cent more than April of last year.

While no information was given as to the types of merchandise involved or the countries, it was understood that exports increased primarily because of increased shipment of war materials to Great Britain and imports were boosted by the acquisition of strategic materials for the American defense industries. For defense reasons, the department has stopped the publication of the destination of trade.

Further Big Cut in Auto Output Asked

WASHINGTON (AP) — Defense officials are being urged to order a cut in automobile production far in excess of the 20 per cent already agreed to by manufacturers, it was learned.

The proposal for further curtailment was made by some Government executives who believe that a shortage of various types of steel may impede delivery of defense orders, and that additional metal should be diverted from automobiles to ships and armaments.

The automobile makers, at the request of the Office of Production Management, agreed recently to cut their production 20 per cent in the 1942 model year beginning in August. It was understood generally that the cut was only a preliminary estimate and that further reductions might be necessary later in the year.

It was learned that consideration is being given to issuance of an order for a more drastic cut in the near future.

The OPM has directed that sheet and strip mills curtail their output and use the capacity thus freed to make steel plates, which are used in shipbuilding and other defense work.

Sheet and strip steel is used for automobiles, refrigerators, metal furniture and like objects.

Reports of the prospective order to cut automobile output coincided with other developments in the OPM effort to speed the armament program.

The OPM recommended that facilities to produce magnesium metal be increased to a capacity of 400,000,000 pounds annually. Present production is at the rate of about 30,000,000 pounds yearly. Magnesium is used in making airplanes.

The defense contract service summoned representatives from its 35 field offices to a three-day "clinic" starting Monday to devise ways of spreading large armament orders among small mills and factories.

Production of motor cars for the 1941 model year has been estimated at 5,289,972 units. The reduction to which manufacturers agreed in April would bring 1942 production to 4,224,252 units, and a doubling of that curtailment would mean a drop to some 3,100,000 automobiles in the new model year.

Taxpayers Federation Urges Cut in Non-Defense Spending

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 14—Twenty-five corporations in New York State are now paying more than $1,000,000,000 a year in Federal, State and local taxes, while the non-property owning citizen is paying at least 11 cents out of every dollar in hidden taxes, with "the almost certain prospect of doubling these burdens for defense costs when 1941 tax payments are due, according to a survey of the Taxpayers Federation, Inc., of 12 East Forty-first Street, today.

"It is time for serious thought as to where we are heading in the rising cost of non-defense branches of government," the report of the survey says. It asks what the taxpayer is going to do about it.

Taxes Soar

"When a motor corporation, which in 1939 paid less than $100,000,000 in local, State and Federal taxes, gets an increase in taxes of 106.5 per cent in one year," William E. Robertson, chairman of the Federation, said in commenting on the survey; "when other companies pay taxes in amounts that are the equivalent of the total salaries or wages paid employees; when the tax bills of still others range from one to nine times the annual dividend paid stockholders, and when a $40,000,000 tax payment by the New York Telephone Company averages $1.25 per month for each telephone in use, it is high time to ask the citizens of this State, who in the final analysis pay their proportionate share of these taxes out of their purchasing dollars, what they intend to do about them.

"In this connection, the man who does not believe the tax load is figured in the sale of all commodities—rent, clothing, food and luxuries—before prices are established for the consumer is simply deluding himself."

Mr. Robertson stressed that few citizens have any real conception of how great the tax burden for ordinary functions of government has become in city, State and Nation in the last ten years, chiefly because they make their chief contribution in the form of hidden taxes.

Unfair Taxation Seen

"The Federation's tax analysis, which is available to any who wish to write for it, will open the eyes not only of these citizens but of well informed tax authorities as well," he continued. "The figures, all taken from authenticated sources, show the incredibly large sums paid in taxes by a comparatively few corporations; the amazing increase in the general tax burden in the last decade; the trend toward confiscation; the urgent need for cutting sharply all normal or non-defense government costs and the necessity for arousing all classes of citizens to the dangers that beset them.

"W. S. Carpenter, President of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, which paid $56,700,000 in taxes in 1940, or double the amount paid in the preceding year, spoke for all taxpayers when he said, in effect, in his annual report to the stockholders: 'There should be no complaining against the heavy loads of necessary taxation provided there is rigid abstinence from unnecessary government expenditures, a soundly-devised system of taxes and a fair distribution of the burden.'

"Those are conditions which the taxpayer has a right to demand of his government and for which he should be willing to fight."

Hits Profits Tax

The survey report holds that the present excess profits tax law "definitely tends to obstruct new industries and expansion in industry and constitutes a serious threat to the normal future increase in employment and industry."

"Under the provisions of this law, it is claimed, the government takes as much as 62 cents out of each dollar of income," it adds.

The report declares that "insidious political influences in this direction can and must be checked if the normal cost of government is to be lowered."

"Small and large taxpayers, although quite willing to face their obligations for defense, must be protected against patronage-seeking politicians who continuously advocate dipping into public funds for selfish gain while they frantically wave the American flag to divert attention from their seductive greed.

"Hence the present spending hysteria could result in shameful waste of public funds under the guise of patriotic necessity unless a vigilant watch is kept on all departmental costs during the flag-waving process. This becomes the most important productive activity of the future.

"Secondly, we have the political danger of favoring certain classes of taxpayers. Every citizen, from the thousand-dollar-a-year worker to those who pay high surtaxes, should bear a proportionate share of the burden of the Nation's defense costs. The program calls for sacrifices by every individual citizen. That was the President's avowed original purpose; but recent developments and certain tax records hint at distinct partiality for certain voting groups."

The Federation sees "greater tax breakers ahead," and declares that everyone knows that the increases which have occurred "are small compared with what is to come." It stresses "income taxes today fall on only about one-seventh of the working population," and "those who pay will pay more—much more."

Points Out Dangers

"Corporations, which have suffered most to date, are in for a still rougher time," it continues. "In addition to multple business taxes, they will pay 24 per cent in net income and excess profits ranging up to 50 per cent, amounting in some cases to as much as 62 cents out of each dollar of income."

"This sort of class discrimination and vote pampering must eventually lead to economic chaos in the country," it declares. "It isn't possible to keep piling up the burden on three classes whose total numbers are no greater than the favored fourth without placing such a strain upon them that the whole business structure of the country faces the danger of destruction."

The report contains about 5,000 words and deals with the responsibility of various classes of society in connection with taxation. It names the levies against numerous big concerns and calls the tax burden, "a threat to progress."

Washington dispatches preceding the Federation report said that the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives in writing a $3,500,000,000 tax bill, had decided that single persons earning less than $800 a year and married couples earning less than $2,000 would continue to be exempt from income taxes.

Week's Awards For Building Up 147 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP) — Heavy engineering construction awards this week totaled $139,825,000, the third highest volume for any week this year, Engineering News-Record reported. The aggregate was 5 per cent greater than the previous week and 147 per cent larger than a year ago.

Public construction was boosted by the award of a $45,500,000 contract for a shell loading plant at Texarkana, Texas. The total was 11 per cent above last week and four times as great as the same week of 1940.

Private awards were 11 per cent below the previous week but 2 per cent greater than a year ago.

Comparisons follow:

	Latest Wk.	Prev. Wk.	Year Ago
Private	$29,394,000	$33,172,000	$28,923,000
State and municipal	22,024,000	52,000,000	23,243,000
Federal	88,407,000	47,398,000	4,475,000
Total	$139,825,000	$132,570,000	$56,641,000

The volume of May building permits, supported by the acceleration of defense construction, reached the highest level for that month since 1930, and with exception of January, 1938, was greater than for any month since April, 1931, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Regional totals of building permit values for 215 cities reporting to Dun & Bradstreet during April, this year and last were:

Divisions	May, 1941	May, 1940
New England	$9,330,958	$6,977,449
Mid. Atlantic	26,852,669	26,967,809
So. Atlantic	16,465,221	20,217,730
East Central	38,262,064	30,735,989
So. Central	15,424,821	13,409,648
West Central	8,208,798	6,602,069
Mountain	3,395,331	3,413,468
Pacific	25,082,659	18,016,586
Total U. S.	143,022,521	126,340,748
New York City	12,670,360	16,077,465
Outside N. Y. C.	130,352,161	110,263,283

Life Underwriters Select Woman To Head Association

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A woman for the first time today holds the office of President of the Life Underwriters' Association of the City of New York, following the election of Miss Beatrice Jones to head its affairs, breaking the 55-year precedent since its founding.

Miss Jones, who came to New York from Oklahoma 21 years ago to study at Columbia University, said the honor did not represent an ambition to make a name for herself, "but only to add one more year's progress to the preceding years."

In private life Mrs. J. B. Deacon, wife of a New York business executive, Miss Jones began her business career in 1922 as women personnel head of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. Six years later she started work with the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, becoming one of the first women to qualify as a chartered life underwriter. She was agent of Equitable's Ott Agency prior to her election as president of life underwriters.

Resigns

Gano Dunn

Who has been special consultant on steel to the Office of Production Management has resigned in order to return to his position as President of the J. G. White Engineering Corporation.

Gano Dunn Resigns To Return to His Engineering Firm

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gano Dunn has resigned as special consultant on steel to the Office of Production Management.

The OPM announced that "Dunn has found it necessary to return to his position as president of the J. G. White Engineering Corporation."

Mr. Dunn prepared two special reports for President Roosevelt on the capacity of the steel industry. In the first, in February, Mr. Dunn indicated that a surplus would be available on present capacity. Three months later he reported that there were indications of a deficit of 6,400,000 tons during 1942.

Alabama Power Co. Plans Refunding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Alabama Power and the Commonwealth and Southern Corp. have filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission an application under the Public Utility Holding Company Act for the approval of contemplated financing.

This was the initial step toward the refunding of $95,584,000 of outstanding bonds of Alabama Power. The application covers $83,878,000 of first mortgage 3½ per cent 30-year bonds, and $8,000,000 of 2½ per cent notes to be held by banks and payable in sixteen equal semi-annual installments.

This proposed financing, when and if completed, will be a further step in the simplification of the Commonwealth and Southern System.

Retail Sales 15 to 18 P. C. Above '40 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Buying in retail stores continued apace this week, and sales averaged 15 to 18 per cent above last year for the country as a whole, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

"Retail selling was strong over a broad range of merchandise," the credit agency said.

"Especially noted by retailers were tendencies to purchase in the higher-price brackets and to buy more in clothing lines," the agency added.

Outstanding "volume sellers" in many stores were graduation and bridal wear, sportswear, dresses, pastel topcoats, luggage, silverware and other wedding and graduation gifts, tubular steel chairs, shower curtains and ruffled curtains.

There was no let-up in interest in automobiles and electrical appliances, but, it was pointed out, sales in some centers were running slower because of declining supplies.

New England retail sales topped a year ago by 19 to 22 per cent, East 16 to 23, Middle West and South 18 to 25 each, Southwest to to 26, Northwest 11 to 15, and Pacific Coast 14 to 17.

Buying "continued aggressive" in wholesale markets, but "bookings were becoming more difficult to effect as sellers approached a sold-up condition," the agency said.

Further wholesale price advances reported during the week, said the credit concern, included full-fashioned silk hosiery, 5 to 6 per cent; low-end blankets, 12 to 17 per cent; overalls, effective Sept. 1, 50 to 75 cents a dozen; fiber and sisal rugs, 5 to 7 per cent; cotton rugs, 10 per cent, and some air-conditioning room coolers, $5 to $10 per model.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

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BANK BY MAIL

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East Boston Savings Bank	June 16
Eliot Savings Bank	June 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 16
Wildey Savings Bank	June 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	June 18
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 20
Somerville Savings Bank	July 1
Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

The demand for rationalization in the banking community has been raised recently, as the Government develops its various industrial concentration schemes.

This demand extends to many different sections of the business, from the size of the directorates to the number of branches of the various banks in different parts of the country. The directorate question is one which comes up for much press correspondence with the reports of the annual meetings, though very little change seems to result.

Number Considered

As to the reduction in the number of allegedly superfluous branch offices, however, there seems to be a much stronger, more broadly established claim which the present abnormal conditions may help to see effected.

It may be very convenient to have a branch of a bank at every street corner, ready to serve the public, but it is questionable whether any great hardship would be involved if many branches in small country towns and villages were closed.

For a messenger drawing wages for a firm to go half a mile instead of one hundred yards (generally in a taxi) would not mean much extra trouble; nor for that matter would the other main business of the small branches which is particularly for household purposes and generally occurs weekly or monthly, be greatly inconvenienced.

This is even assuming that there would be great distances between the various bank branches. In fact, in many cases it would mean only crossing the street or going twenty yards further. At the present time the sight of bank branches on a number of street corners facing each other may add to the beauty of the local architecture, since the banks embarked upon a policy of imposing buildings following the World War; but to see these banks empty for most of the business hours only tends to increase the public's idea that bank clerks have little to do.

Such a state of affairs arose mainly from the competitive spirit of the clearing banks (the "Big Five") which, in this way, aimed at obtaining the greatest possible proportion of available business for itself in every district. Large deposits may give a certain kind of prestige when they appear in the balance sheets, but they also lead to much work, in fact, to over-staffing, since this extra work is not compensated for by corresponding increased business.

Operate at a Loss

Figures are not available to show how many bank branches work at a loss. But it is generally assumed that there are many such. This means that overhead charges are much higher than need be and many branches are under-employed. It is interesting to note that every check its customers draw costs the bank about 10d to collect. With fewer but bigger bank branches, overhead charges could be considerably reduced—in many cases these would not exceed the necessary clerical labor, i. e. about 4d. a check.

It cannot be argued nowadays that apart from minor conveniences this system produces any added benefits to the user of the bank. The same terms are offered by the "Big Five," their conditions for loans, deposits, etc. do not vary. In fact, if one central bank branch, instead of the four or five existing branches, was established in many small localities, this would produce a very welcome rationalization. The consequence would be that the Treasury might be less reluctant to press for a reduction in the bank rate, and various loan rates. Bank profits would not be thereby affected, and the individual could benefit by these cheaper rates.

Rationalization, according to some experts, might even be applied higher up. Why, for example, should there be 11 clearing banks if all of them can only employ their funds between one government stock and another, or one public trading corporation and another? Or why is it necessary to have the "Big Five" banks, instead of one comprehensive banking institution for the nation's business? Wartime expedients are leading to joint working of adjacent branches of different banks and this may well pave the way for greater amalgamations later. If this should prove to be the case then a reduction in the 20-odd British deposit banks could be expected.

Looking to Future Needs

In view of the fact that after the war London's international banking facilities, which even before the outbreak of the present war were in excess of 1939 requirements, will be far greater than the volume of business to be transacted will require, it is also pointed out that amalgamation in foreign banking institutions would be advisable. If done during the war it would avoid using up capital in overhead charges and release some labor for essential war production.

Technically, British banks are in an unassailable position. Most of their advances are in the form of short term government loans, Treasury deposits, and bills, and early-redeemable bonds—indications of very great stability.

Politically however the fact that the banks have the State as their greatest debtor may mean that they are really in its hands for the State to exploit them as it thinks fit. Much will therefore depend upon the rôle of private enterprise in the days to come. For if the cry for nationalization were to receive strong support, undoubtedly the bank would be among the first institutions after the transport services and coal to be affected.

In such circumstances, voluntary rationalization by the banks themselves could only help to prevent the critics from utilizing a practical argument which might well turn the scales as far as many of the indifferent public are concerned.

Building Costs Now 8.9 P. C. Above 1940

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP) — The Federal Home Loan Bank Board reported today that construction costs for a standard house increased seven-tenths of 1 per cent during April and were 8.9 per cent higher than in April, 1940.

The board's index stood at 111.2 per cent of the 1935-39 average.

During the 12 months ended with April, the board said, labor costs rose 11.8 per cent and material prices agained 7.4 per cent.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Wheat Harvest Estimated To Top Last Year

CHICAGO, June 14 (AP)—Harvesters are going to work in many of the Northern Hemisphere's wheat production areas to reap a crop which promises, on the basis of official and unofficial estimates, the latter from censored Europe, to be as large, if not larger, than last year.

Generally speaking, grain men expect harvesting of wheat this new season to enlarge the North American surplus and to enable Europe to "get along" on its reduced diet. Acreage in 17 countries of the Northern Hemisphere is expected to be slightly smaller than last season, possibly totaling less than 161,000,000 acres, but average yield may be larger, if the crop situation in the United States is any criterion. Yields in Europe last year were unusually low.

Larger Acreage

The U. S. acreage finally harvested may be slightly larger than the 53,503,000 acres which produced wheat last season. This is largely a result of less winter killing. More than 40,313,000 acres of winter wheat were left standing before recent rains in the Southwest and better than 17,000,000 acres are spring planted. The expected yield per acre of winter wheat, at 17.3, is one bushel more than a year ago and the third largest since the turn of the century.

Canadian acreage has been cut possibly as much as 25 per cent, which is the principal reason for a reduction in the Northern Hemisphere total, but crop prospects in the Dominion now are unusually bright.

Official estimates of acreage are available for only a few of the countries of Europe, but these, with unofficial figures, indicate 12 countries have an acreage of about 43,653,000 or 1,200,000 greater than last year, when the crop produced was the smallest since 1930. Increases are officially confirmed in such countries as Britain, Switzerland, Belgium, Sweden and Ireland. North Africa also will raise a substantial crop, with Algeria, Morocco and Tunis expected to have around 70,000,000 bushels, giving them a surplus of between 16,000,000 and 19,000,000 bushels.

European Outlook

Warm, sunny weather was reported to be needed to bring much of Europe's crop into harvest, but Broomhall, British trade authority, expects yields to be better than last year. Wheat acreage in India is estimated slightly larger than a year ago, in Japan smaller.

Because of the unknown situation in Europe, Russia and China, figures as to world carryover and available surpluses are not available. Grain men know, however, that the Western Hemisphere alone has a carryover of more than 1,000,000,000 bushels, sufficient for normal world exports for two years, to which probably will be added more surplus grain this season. Acreage seeded for the new Argentine crop to be harvested early next year is expected to be slightly less than last year.

Pelley Says Roads Can Meet Demands

WASHINGTON (AP)—J. J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads, asserted that rail transportation "is adequate to meet present demands" and "will be kept adequate."

In an address prepared for an NBC broadcast, Mr. Pelley said that by fall the railroads would have added 195,000 new and rebuilt cars to their fleet since war started in Europe nearly two years ago.

"Besides this," he added, "they have put their cars in repair until there are fewer bad-order freight cars in the United States than ever before."

The rail carriers, Mr. Pelley said, were prepared to take over added transportation resulting from the transfer of ships from intercoastal to foreign services and "will do what they may be called upon to do" in carrying oil to the eastern seaboard. He also urged wide adoption of suggestions that coal be purchased in advance of the fall peak demand on the railroads.

Utility Must Give Up Subsidiaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—In a tentative advisory opinion handed down for the benefit of and at the request of the United Light & Power Co., the Securities and Exchange Commission held that the company could not retain, as additional systems to the Kansas City Electric System within the same holding company system, any of the utility properties in States which did not adjoin Kansas and Missouri.

This would require that "disposition must be made by Continental Gas and Electric Corporation of its interests in Columbus and Southern Ohio Electric Company, Point Pleasant Water and Light Company, and Panhandle Power and Light Company."

Brokers' Loans Drop

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $347,000,000. The week ended June 11 and the total represented a decrease of $12,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $312,000,000.

Department Store Sales Up

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimates that department store sales in the week ended June 7 were 7 per cent higher than in the corresponding week last year.

58 P. C. of Owners of Listed Stocks Hold 25 Shares or Less

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A survey of shareholdings in 1,710 corporations discloses that more than one-half of all the owners of listed stocks throughout the United States hold units of 25 shares or less. This survey was recently completed by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The corporations studied were limitel to those having securities listed on national securities exchanges and the data collected make the survey the most comprehensive of its kind ever to be conducted, according to the SEC.

Stock Holdings

The survey shows by taking the portion which deals exclusively with common stocks on the New York Exchange, that among 630 listed issues there recently were 2,800,000 holdings of between 1 and 10 shares of stock, 1,970,000 of between 11 and 25 shares, 2,480,000 of between 26 and 100 shares, and about 1,020,000 of more than 100 shares. The less-than-25-share class accounts for 58 per cent of all holdings of these listed stocks.

Asset Size of 1,710 Corporations With Securities Listed on a National Securities Exchange

Assets (Millions of Dollars)	Number of Corporations	Per Cent of Total Assets of All 1,710 Corporations
Under 1	214	0.1
1 and under 5	515	1.4
5 and under 10	252	1.8
10 and under 50	205	6.5
50 and under 100	108	7.8
100 and under 200	81	11.6
200 and under 500	72	20.5
500 and over	48	47.3
Total	1,710	100.0

The next higher bracket includes an additional large proportion of odd lots ranging from 26 to 100 shares. The survey points out that relatively few persons own stocks in units of exactly 100 shares and probably nine-tenths of the 2,480,000 holdings in this group (which makes up 30 per cent of all holdings) can be counted as odd lots.

The survey points out that 'number of holdings' does not correspond to the number of separate stockholders. Shareholders of record have been taken for each issue and it has not been possible to eliminate the duplications occurring when the same individual owns a number of stocks. It is obvious, says the survey, that small investors greatly outnumber the large holders even taking this factor into account.

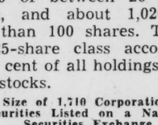
Share Turnover

Holdings of 100 shares or less account for about 19 per cent of the total number of shares in all the 630 issues. The "little man" turns over his shares in the market at about the same rate that the large investor does, for the distribution is in very nearly the same ratio that odd-lot trading is to total volume on the New York Stock Exchange.

Therefore, says the survey, customers of stock exchange firms appear to shape up about like those of any other business, a few large ones, much more numerous smaller ones.

In the wider survey, which included 1,584 common and 797 preferred stock issues of 1,710 corporations, results closely parallel those already cited—a trend understandable since New York Stock Exchange listed stocks dominate the picture, accounting for about 78 per cent of all the shareholdings studied and for almost 89 per cent of their aggregate market value.

Number of Shareholdings of Common Stock in 1,572 corporations



No. of Shareholdings	No. of Corporations
Less than 100	17
100 to 249	14
250 to 499	188
500 to 999	304
1,000 to 2,499	426
2,500 to 4,999	219
5,000 to 9,999	147
10,000 to 24,999	105
25,000 to 49,999	50
50,000 to 99,999	27
100,000 and over	15
Total	1,572

Among the 1,710 listed corporations, says the report, shareholdings of record totaled about 14,000,000. The SEC estimates on the basis of experience in previous surveys that this is equivalent to about 5,000,000 separate, individual stockholders. This figure is not to be confused with previously published estimates of the total number of security holders of corporate and government bonds and stockholders in those companies whose securities are not listed upon a national securities exchange.

Holdings Per Issue

The number of shareholdings per issue, says the survey, ranged as high as 641,000 among the common stocks and 67,000 among the preferreds. A group of 79 common stock issues, each with more than 30,000 shareholdings, accounted for nearly 48 per cent, or 6,700,000 of the total of 14,000,000 shareholdings had a value of $500 or less

The survey pointed out that the average holding per person was about $3,100 in the case of common stocks and $2,900 for the preferreds. Issues listed on the New York Stock Exchange showed slightly higher averages being $3,500 and $3,600, respectively

Large holdings by institutions, other corporations and some individuals acted, of course, to lift all the averages far above the $500 value recorded for more than one-half of all the shareholdings

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Holders of Record
Accumulated				
American Cities Pow & Lt Corp $2.75 Cl A (Opt Div Ser of 1936)	68¾c	..	July 1	June 20
Eastern Gas & Fuel Assoc 6% pf	75c	..	July 1	June 16
Eastern Mass. St. Rys. 1st pf	$1.50	..	June 16	June 2
Loveman, Joseph&Loeb, 7% pf	$1.75	..	June 20	June 10
Mt Vernon Woodberry M pf	$3.50	..	June 18	June 10
Strawbridge&Clo pf	$1	..	July 1	June 14
Utah P&Lt pf 7%	$1.75	..	July 1	June 2
Do pf 6%	$1.50	..	July 1	June 2
Worthington P & Mch cv pf	$1.12½	..	June 15	June 2
Do cum pf	$1.12½	..	June 15	June 5
Extra				
Bralorne Mines	10c	..	July 15	June 30
City Title Ins (NY)	7½c	..	July 20	July 15
Cor Tr (Kan City)	$1	..	July 1	June 25
Preston E D Mines	2½c	..	July 15	June 30
Interim				
Carreras, Ltd, A & B	11 2-3½c	2..	June 25	June 10
Cluett Peabody	75c	..	June 25	June 13
FalconbridgeNickelM	5c	..	June 28	June 2
Glidden Co	$1	..	July 1	June 13
Resumed				
Darby Pet	25c	..	July 15	July 2
Knott Corp	10c	..	June 19	June 12
Stock				
Kan-Neb Nat Gas	10%	..	July 1	June 14
Initial				
Kan-Neb Nat Gas $6 pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 14
Louisville Gas & Elec Co (Ky), 5% cum pf ($25)	11 1-3c	..	July 15	June 30
Pend Oreille Mines M	6c	..	July 27	June 28
Irregular				
Catalin Corp. Am	10c	..	June 16	June 2
Detroit Stl	50c	..	June 25	June 14
Gen. Ry Signal	25c	..	July 1	June 10
Merck & Co	25c	..	July 1	June 20
Midvale Co.	$2	..	July 1	June 14
Pure Oil 5¼% pf	$1.25	..	July 1	June 10
Reliance Elc&Eng	37½c	..	June 26	June 16
Shattuck-DennM	12½c	..	June 28	June 14
Smith&Corona Typ	50c	..	July 1	June 17
Staley Mfg. Co	50c	..	June 20	June 10
Wayne Kig M	50c	..	July 15	July 1
Final				
Dunlop Rubber	8%	..	May 21	May 16
Marconi Int MCom	5%	..	May 31	May 19
Reduced				
Excelsior Ins (NY)	15c	..	June 20	.....
N Y City Omnibus	50c	..	June 26	June 13
Omnibus Corp	10c	..	June 30	June 13
Increased				
Scott Paper	45c	Q	June 14	June 2
Alleg-Ludlum Stl	50c	..	July 2	June 16
Allegheny Trust Co (Pittsburgh, Pa)	$1	Q	July 1	June 30
AmCitP & Lt A	*68¾c	Q	July 1	June 20
Am Hide & Leat pf	75c	Q	June 30	June 19
Am Radiator S S	15c	..	June 30	June 2
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 25
Amer States Ins (Indianapolis, Ind)	30c	Q	July 1	June 16
Anaconda C Min'g	50c	..	June 23	June 3
Andes Copper M	25c	..	June 17	June 6
Atlan Cty Fire Ins	50c	Q	June 30	June 20
Bancohio Corp	22c	Q	July 1	June 23
Bath Iron Wks	25c	..	July 1	June 16
Bralorne Mines	20c	Q	July 15	June 30
Branch Bank & Tr Co (Wilson, N C)	$2	Q	July 1	June 30
Building Prod	17½c	Q	July 1	June 14
Can Marconi Cp, Ltd	50c	..	June 28	June 14
Do7% non-cum pf	$7	..	June 28	June 14
Capital Bank & Tr Co (Harrisburg, Pa)	30c	S	June 24	June 9
Cent Aguirre As	37½c	Q	July 15	June 30
Central Stl & Wire Co, 6% pf	75c	Q	June 20	June 10
Chicago Towel Do pf	$1.50	Q	June 24	June 14
City Ice & Fuel	$1.75	Q	June 24	June 14
City Title Ins (N Y)	30c	..	June 30	June 17
Clearf&Mahon Ry	12½c	Q	July 20	July 15
Clearing Mch Corp	$1.50	S	July 1	June 20
Colt's Pat Fire-Arms Mfg Co	25c	..	July 1	June 14
Columbus Bk & Tr Co (Columbus, Ga)	50c	Q	June 20	June 12
Coml Inv Tr	$1	Q	July 1	June 30
Do pf	$1	Q	July 1	June 10
Com Utilities Corp, 6% pf B	$1.06¼	Q	July 1	June 10
Do 6½% pf C	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 13
Comm Tr (Kan Cy)	$1.62½	Q	Aug. 30	Aug. 15
Compo Shoe Mch	$1	Q	July 1	June 25
Do pf	25c	Q	June 16	June 5
Conn Lt & Pow	62½c	Q	June 16	June 5
Consol Water Power & Paper Co	75c	Q	July 1	June 14
Dairy L Coop Corp, 5% pf	60c	Q	June 27	June 14
Drave Corp pf	$1.50	S	July 1	June 16
Eastern Gas & Fuel Assoc 4½% pf	75c	Q	July 1	June 20
El Pr Cons (Seattle)	$1.12½	Q	July 1	June 16
Emp Capwell	25c	S	July 1	June 20
Do 4½% cum pf Ser A	35c	..	July 1	June 21
Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Ltd	56¼c	Q	July 1	June 21
Fid Tr (Balt)	75c	Q	June 28	June 2
Fid Title&Trust (Stamford, Conn)	$1.50	Q	June 30	June 20
Foresight Fdn A	6c	..	June 30	June 16
Foster & Kleiser Co, 6% pf A	37½c	Q	July 1	June 15
Gen Ry Sig pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 10
Girder Corp	25c	Q	June 14	May 26
Glidden Co pf	56¼c	Q	July 1	June 13
Gorton-Pew Fisheries Co, Ltd	75c	Q	July 1	June 21
GtW L As(W'peg)	$3.75	Q	July 2	June 20
Hanna (MA)	25c	..	June 12	June 7
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Hat CpA6½% pf	$1.62½	Q	Aug. 1	July 17
Hewitt Rubber	25c	Q	June 16	May 31
High St Bk & Tr (Prov)	$2.50	S	July 1	June 30
Houston U Gas Do pf	25c	Q	June 30	June 20
Hud Bay M&S	87½c	Q	June 30	June 20
Hygrade Sylv Cp	$1	..	June 27	June 17
Ind Gas & Cp pf	62½c	..	July 1	June 20
Indus Rayon	$1.50	S	July 1	June 20
Insp Cons Cop	50c	..	July 1	June 16
Insuranshres Stfs	25c	..	June 23	June 6
Inv Corp (Phila)	10c	..	June 26	June 16
Jamaica Wat Sup	75c	Q	June 16	June 2
Do $5 pf A	$1.25	Q	June 30	June 14
Jamieson (C E)&Co	15c	Q	June 16	June 2
Kern County Land	25c	..	June 20	June 5
Keystone Public Service Co $2.80 pf	70c	Q	July 1	June 16
La Salle In Fin Cp	3¼c	Q	June 30	June 25
Do cum Cl A	17½c	Q	June 30	June 25
Lorillard Co (P)	30c	..	July 1	June 16
Louisv G&E 5% pf	$1.25	Q	July 15	June 30
Do5% pf(new)	†.1133c	..	July 15	June 30
Magazine Rep Rez	25c	..	June 25	June 14
Do pf	$1.25	Q	June 25	June 14
McCrory Stores Cp	25c	Q	June 30	June 20
Mfrs & Trad Trust Co (Buffalo, N Y)	30c	Q	June 30	June 20
Marine Midld Corp	10c	..	July 1	June 16
Matson Navigation	30c	Q	June 15	June 10
Merck&Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	.....
Mich Assoc Tel Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 14
Miss Riv Pow pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 14
Missouri Edis pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 20
Moore Corp	55½c	Q	July 2	June 10
Do pf A&B	$1.75	Q	July 2	June 10
Morris Plan Bank of New Haven, Conn	$2	Q	June 30	June 20
Nat Cash Reg	25c	..	Jly 15	June 30
Nat Cyl Gas	20c	..	June 24	June 2
Nat Dairy Prod	20c	..	July 1	June 3
Nat Happ R Ins	40c	Q	July 1	June 14
Northwestern Yeast	50c	..	June 16	June 5
Omnibus Corp 8% pf	$2	Q	July 1	June 13
Orange & R El pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 25
Pacific Tel & Tel Do pf	$1.75	Q	June 30	June 18
Pathe Film pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 30
Penna P&Lt $7pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 24
Do $6 pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 14
Do $5 pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 14
Phoenix Acc. A	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 14
Pickle Crow G M	12½c	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 5
Plough, Inc	10c	Q	June 30	June 14
Preston E. D. Mines	15c	Q	July 1	June 30
Public Inv. Co	5c	Q	July 15	June 30
Public Inv Co (Phila) orig. stock ($1)	8c	..	June 16	June 2
Public Serv Co of N.H. $6 pf	8c	..	June 16	June 2
Do $5 pf	$1.50	Q	June 16	May 31
Roch & Gen V R	$1.25	Q	June 16	May 31
Safeway Strs	$2	Q	July 1	May 31
Do pf	75c	Q	July 1	June 18
San-Nap-Pak Mfg. Co., Inc.	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 18
Do pf	15c	..	June 30	June 20
Scott Paper $4 pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 18
Scott Pa $4.80 pf	$1.00	Q	Aug. 1	July 19
Sheep Creek Gold Mines, Ltd	$1.12½	Q	Aug. 1	July 19
Seiberling Rubber pr. pf	4c	Q	July 15	June 30
Do pf 'A'	62c	Q	July 1	June 20
Smith (Howd) pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 20
Smith & Cor Type pf	$1.50	Q	July 15	June 30
Staley Mfg. Co. $5 pf.	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 17
Do 7% pf.	$1.25	Q	June 20	June 10
Stayton Oil Co	$3.50	S	July 1	June 20
Stix-Fuller 1 pf.	15c	Q	July 30	June 10
So New Eng Tel.	43¾c	Q	June 30	June 16
Sunset-McKeeSalesbook Co $1.50 Cl A	$1.75	..	July 15	June 30
Do. Class B	37½c	..	June 16	June 16
Thew Shovel pf.	37½c	Q	June 16	June 4
Terminal N. Chic.	$1.75	Q	June 16	June 2
Toledo Trust Co.(Ohio)	50c	S	June 26	June 14
Toronto Mtg	50c	Q	July 1	June 20
Torrington Co.	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 14
Tunnel R. R. of St. Louis	40c	Q	July 1	June 18
Union Pac. R. R.	$3	S	July 1	June 15
Valley R R Co	$1.50	S	July 1	June 15
Van Norman Mch T.	$2.50	S	July 1	June 13
Veeder Root	....25c	..	June 16	June 2
Viking Pump	.50c	..	June 15	June 1
Do pf	60c	Q	June 15	June 1
Wayne Kig M pf	$1.50	S	July 1	June 14
Wells Fargo B % U T	$3.25	Q	July 1	June 25
West Groc Ltd Do pf	75c	Q	July 15	June 20
West Mich Stl Fdry pr pf	$1.75	Q	July 15	June 20
Do cv pf	17½c	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
West Tab & Staty pf	43¾c	Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 15
Williams & Co (RC)	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 20
Woodward Iron	15c	..	June 20	June 13
	25c	Q	June 27	June 16

*Payable in cash or B stock.
†From May 29 to June 30, 1941.

Record Consumption Of Rubber in May

By the Associated Press

New York

Consumption of rubber continued at a record pace in May, according to estimates by rubber dealers here.

Estimates of consumption in May range from 70,000 to 73,000 tons with most operators expecting a figure of around 72,000 tons.

These estimates compare with actual crude rubber consumption of 71,374 tons in April and 54,513 tons in May, 1940.

Small Business To Play Better Defense Role

NEW YORK, June 14 (AP)—Thurman W. Arnold, Assistant Attorney General, told members of the American Business Congress last night that he planned to set up a separate section of the Federal antitrust division to aid small businessmen to play a larger role in the defense program.

Mr. Arnold, in charge of antitrust prosecutions for the Justice Department, asserted in a prepared address broadcast over a national network that without such an agency small business operators would be "crushed by the forces which always operate when a nation is in such a hurry to expand production that it turns to a few established groups which dominate our industrial structure."

The section for small business, he said, would serve as a clearing house for complaints from all over the country and would offer "a skilled service to solve their problems where those problems concern monopoly control."

Big business was blamed by Mr. Arnold for much delay in defense production, which he said had been hampered by monopolies controlling essential supplies. He declared that "even the collapse of France failed to wake up the aluminum industry to the dangerous. shortage which their policy of limiting production had created."

The large steel companies and several labor unions also were criticized by Mr. Arnold, the steelmakers for not recognizing the need of plant expansion and the unions on the ground that they were restricting production and keeping more efficient methods out of the market.

Mr. Arnold called for amendments to the antitrust laws "to compel powerful labor organizations to confine themselves to the legitimate purposes of those organizations."

Glass Now Favors Extending Power To Devalue Dollar

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Carter Glass, (D) of Virginia, said that while heretofore he had opposed extension of the President's power to devalue the dollar he now was disposed to "go along" on the President's request for a continuance of this authority until June 30, 1943.

"I voted and spoke against it," Senator Glass told colleagues on the Senate Banking Committee, adding that "while I don't believe in it, I feel disposed to go along with those who have been in intimate touch with these matters."

Senator Glass made the statement after Senator Alva Adams, (D) of Colorado, had challenged a recommendation by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau that Congress enact speedily a House-approved bill continuing the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund and the President's authority to lower the gold content of the dollar.

Senator Adams said he favored continued operation of the stabilization fund, but believed the power to devalue the dollar was an "overhanging danger" to the stabilization of international exchange.

Mr. Morgenthau told the committee that he was "quite sure" government expenditures would be increased over previous estimates, adding that a deficit of from $10,000,000,000 to $12,000,000,000 was possible in the fiscal year beginning July 1.

He made this statement in agreeing with Senator Robert Taft, (R) of Ohio, that a close check should be maintained against the dangers of inflation inherent in increasing defense expenditures.

Detroit Edison Co. To Reduce Rates

DETROIT—A. C. Marshall, president of the Detroit Edison Company, has announced that it intends to reduce electric rates to residential consumers.

The base rate, he said, would be reduced to 8 cents from 9 cents for the first 10 kilowatt hours, making "a reduction in our earnings estimated at about $700,000 a year."

Schenker to Leave SEC

NEW YORK (AP)—David Schenker, director of the Securities & Exchange Commission's investment company division, has tendered his resignation effective June 30. He will resume private practice of law in New York.

Northern Pacific Expands

NEW YORK (AP)—The Northern Pacific Railway has ordered 2,200 freightcars, costing $6,900,000. Charles E. Denney, president, announced. American Car & Foundry will build 1,350 steel boxcars and 200 ballast cars at its St. Louis plant and Pullman-Standard Car will construct the remainder at its Michigan City, Ind., and Laurel, Mont., plants.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

New York City Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 3s '80	104¼	104¼	104¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
1 9lleghany cv 5s '44	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
4 Alleghany cv 5s '49	74½	74½	74½
2 Am & For P8s 2030	56¼	56¼	56¼
4 AmIGChem 5½s'49	103	102½	103
2 Am T&T2½s'43	102	102	102
5 Am T&T 3¼s '61	108¾	108¾	108¾
6 AT&SF 4s '95	109	108⅝	109
4 A C Line 1st 4s '52	76¾	76¾	76¾
3 A C Line 4½s '64	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
6 A C Line 5s '45	90	89½	89½
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	35	35	35
2 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	31	31	31
8 Atl Gu & WI 5s '549	98	98	98
4 B&O '95 st A	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
2 B&O 2000 st D	34¼	34¼	34¼
1 B&O '96 st F	34¼	34¼	34¼
6 B&O 4s '48	64	63¾	63¾
5 B&O S W '50 st	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
5 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
11 Bkly Un Gas 5s '57 B	103¾	103½	103¾
2 Buf R&P '57 st	41½	41½	41½
2 Bur C R&No 5s '34	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
7 Bush Term 5s '55	47	46⅞	47
5 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	100½	100½	100½
5 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
4 Can Pac 4½s 46	85¼	85¼	85¼
1 Can Pas 4s perp	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝
2 Celanese 3s 55	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 Cen of Ga 5s 59C	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 Cen of Ga 5s 45	12¼	12¼	12¼
9 Cen Pac 5s 60	55¼	55¼	55¼
1 Cen RRNJ 5s 87	16	16	16
19 CVen RRNJ 5s 87 reg	15	14¾	15
2 Certain-td 5½s 48	86	86	86
4 Chi&Alton 3s 49	14¾	14¾	14¾
5 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 ▲	83½	83½	83½
3 CB&Q 4½s 77	76⅞	76	76
2 Chi&E Ill inc 97	23¾	23¾	23¾
2 Chi GtW inc4½s 2038	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
5 CM&SP 4½s 89E	37⅞	37⅝	37⅝
2 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	24½	24½	24½
11 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	13¼	13¼	13¼
3 CRI & P cv 4½s '60	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
1 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s '60	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2 Ch Un Sta 3½s '63	100½	100½	100½
14 CCC&StL 4½s '77	56½	56¼	56½
5 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
2 Col F & I 5s '43	105	105	105
1 Col & So 4½s '80	22½	22½	22½
1 Columbia G 5s'52 May	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
33 Coml Mack inc '69 ww	48⅛	48	48
1 Con Edis 3½s '58	108½	108½	108½
1 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	105	105	105
3 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	83	83	83
2 Consum Pow 3½s '70	111	111	111
1 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
5 Cont Oil 2¾s '48	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
4 Crucible Steel 3¼s '55	97	97	97
2 Del&Hud rfg 4s '34	53¼	53¼	53¼
4 D&RG 4s '36	12¾	12¾	12¾
3 D&RG West 5s '55	2⅜	2¼	2¼
3 Elec Auto L 2¼s 50	101	101	101
1 El Paso & SW 5s '65	70	70	70
1 Erie rfg 5s '67	25¼	25¼	25¼
32 Erie rfg 5s '75	25⅜	25¼	25⅜
15 Erie gen lien 4s '96	55	55	55
6 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Gt Nor 4½s '7E	91¼	91¼	91¼
1 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	107½	107½	107½
3 Gt Nor 4s '46G	100¾	100¾	100¾
5 Hudson Coal 5s62A	38¼	38½	38¾
3 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	45	45	45
10 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	103	103	103
10 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	45¾	45⅝	45¾
4 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	46½	46½	46½
3 Ill Cen 5s 52	53¼	53¼	53¼
1 Ind Hydro El cv 6s44	39	38½	38½
2 Int Paper 6s 55	103¾	103½	103¾
23 Int Paper 5s 47	104¾	104¼	104¾
1 Int Rys C Am 5s 72	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
10 Int T&T 5s 55	46⅛	45⅞	46⅛
1 Kentucky Cen 4s 87	110	110	110
22 Lac Gas 5½s 53	68¼	67¼	68
5 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	67⅞	66¾	67¼
2 Lac Gas 5s 42	97⅛	97¼	97¼
1 Pere Marq 4½s'80	67¼	67¼	67½
11 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	94	93⅞	94
2 Pen RR 4½s 84E	102	102	102
2 Pen RR 4s 48	112¾	112¼	112¾
1 Pen RR 4s 48 st	112¼	112¼	112¼
9 Pen RR 3¼s 70	95¾	95⅜	95½
5 PhilBal&W 4½s 77C	114¼	114¼	114¼
7 Phila Co 5s 67	105 23-32	105 23-32	105 23-32
6 Ph Read C&I cv 6s49	6	6	6
11 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	25½	25¼	25¼
40 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	104¼	104⅛	104⅛
1 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	100	100	100
7 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	82½	82⅜	82½
3 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s '68	110	110	110
3 Purity Bak 5s '48	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
4 Reading 4½s '97 A	82½	82½	82½
2 Rem Rand 4½s '56 ww	105	105	105
5 Rem Rand 4½s '5[illegible] xw	104½	104½	104½
1 Republic Steel 4 [illegible]'61	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
10 Rio Gr W cit 4s '39	101¼	101¼	101¼
10 St L Pub Svc 5s '59	78	77½	78
5 St L S F 5s '50 B	12¼	12¼	12½
8 St L S F 4½s '78	13⅜	13¼	13½
1 St L S W 5s '52	28	28	28
2 St L S W 1st 4s '89	75	75	75
5 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	51¼	51¼	51¼
3 Socony-Vac 3s '64	106½	106½	106½
1 Sou Pac 4½s 668	53	53	53
7 Sou Pac 4½s 81	53	53	53
30 So Pac 4½s 69	53¼	53¼	53¼
8 So Pac rfg 4s 55	67⅛	67½	67⅝
1 So Pac clt 4s 49	49¼	49¼	49¼
2 So Pac 3½s 46	68½	68½	68½
7 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
2 South Ry 6½s 56	87⅝	87⅝	87

Reich Attitude on Robin Moor 'What Is Contraband?

BERLIN, June 14 (AP)—Germany's attitude on the sinking of the Robin Moor was today turning to the question, What is contraband? In this connection a spokesman said:

"So far, all presumably factual statements are from British and American quarters. But if the facts as presented by these interested quarters are correct there were railroad rails aboard the Robin Moor. The British have declared rails to be unconditional contraband and in these matters we invariably adopt the British practice. What's contraband to them is contraband to us. The British are traditionally disposed to make the conception of contraband wider than we are inclined to do."

The general attitude expressed in responsible quarters was that if the vessel had contraband intended for England it was fair game for any German warship.

"We've said times without number that we sink any vessel bound for England with war materials, and the world with the utmost formality has been informed that we are conducting a total blockade of England," an authorized spokesman said.

"We really can't understand what all the fuss is about," the German spokesman added. He said the rules of sea warfare were well known that anyone risking danger must understand that he sometimes meets it.

His expressed viewpoint was that the case of the Robin Moor did not present a subject for political discussion or for discussing views on international law.

"It's a purely military question bound by hard and fast regulations," he asserted. "When we have the facts we will know how the regulations apply. We know our submarine commanders have the strictest orders to observe international law. But we won't be drawn into political discussion at this time—we might be later if we deemed it advisable."

It was added that the Robin Moor incident was the subject of much aimless political discussion in England and the United States which did not take into account the military facts.

Labor Party for La Guardia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 14 — With both major parties warily withholding primary commitments for the forthcoming mayoralty campaign in which Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia's renomination for a third term is the overshadowing issue, the American Labor Party is out with forthright endorsement of his continuance in office.

A meeting of the State Executive Committee June 12, with just one vote lacking for unanimity, resolved that troublous times made Mr. La Guardia's return a necessity. The committee will recommend alignment with the draft-La Guardia movement now generating among independent progressive forces at a Labor Party convention on June 25. In the interim a subcommittee, headed by Luigi Antonini, State Chairman, and Alex Rose, Secretary, will draft recommendations for other candidates on a La Guardia ticket.

The Mayor is withholding his decision until later in the summer, but indicated his willingness to run for a third time upon acceptance of the office of Federal Director of Civilian Defense last month as an undertaking that would not cut into his City services.

Single Labor Party dissident to the endorsement was John O'Sullivan, Transport Workers Union official, now at odds with the Mayor over his opposition to the Union attempt to organize the City-owned transit system as contrary to the civil service law.

Simultaneously with the Labor Party action, efforts by the Mayor's independent following to organize bipartisan support with his projection into both Democratic and Republican primaries was contested by the City Affairs Committee. Unqualifiedly behind his re-election, the Committee petitioned the Mayor not to enter the Democratic primary if he did not want to "find himself the head of a Board of Estimate completely dominated by the machine politicians."

The Committee holds that should Mr. La Guardia become the Democratic nominee, it would mean the defeat of his Fusion confreres, Newbold Morris, President of the City Council; Joseph D. McGoldrick, Comptroller, and Stanley M. Isaacs, Borough President of Manhattan.

Shriners Undecided On 1942 Meeting

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 14 (AP)—The Imperial Council of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, ending its three-day sixty-seventh annual meeting, balked at choosing a 1942 convention city.

It adopted a committee report recommending that in view of "unsettled world conditions" the selection be postponed and left in the hands of the Imperial Divan of Officers. Bidding to entertain the shrine next were Atlantic City, Boston, and Portland, Ore.

The Council, representing 308,000 members in 159 Shrine temples in North America and Hawaii, wound up its session by installing officers.

Hubert M. Poteat of New Bern, N. C., Wake Forest College professor, took over the lowest office in the Divan—Imperial Outer Guard—to begin progress through the chairs. Thomas C. Law of Atlanta is New Imperial Potentate, head of the Shrine.

Private Employment Gains in New Jersey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., June 14—Private employment is increasing steadily in New Jersey, with a resultant cut in unemployment relief cost, Charles R. Erdman, Jr., State Municipal Aid Director, announced today. More than 18,000 workers were dropped from the Work Progress Administration rolls during the month of April, Mr. Erdman said, as a result of the increase in the number of private jobs. Total relief costs for the State for the month were placed at $834,163.

"The demand for skilled workers remains unsatisfied," he added, "but the market for common labor is more limited and may even be reaching the saturation point. A large percentage of employable persons on relief are wholly unskilled, and while they can, and do, performed odd jobs, they lack the necessary training, speed, youth and stamina to qualify for regular employment."

Overage Workers Ask to Quit Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 14—Approximately 2,500 overage workers on the relief rolls are asking that their names be stricken from the lists each month because they want to go back to work in connection with the defense program, according to Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, regional Social Security Director here.

"When the monthly benefit program became operative in January, 1940, it was estimated that there would be many more beneficiaries than the present report indicates," Mrs. Rosenberg said. "Not so many aged workers are drawing benefits as were originally estimated."

Mrs. Rosenberg's report for 15 months' operation of the Social Security program in this region shows a total of 45,089 old-age and survivors-insurance benefits awarded monthly in New York State, involving a total of $890,848 a month. In addition to this, 13,794 persons received lump sum payments amounting to $1,766,241.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS.—Adjacent to The Christian Science Mother Church; furnished housekeeping suites, 1 to 4 rooms, available by day, week or month; rates upon request.
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
15 Norway Street

535 GEARY HOTEL APTS.
SAN FRANCISCO—Attractive downtown 3-room apartments. Maid Service, doorman, switchboard. Daily, weekly, monthly rates.

COUNTRY BOARD

THE HOMESTEAD—Now open. Where adults may really enjoy themselves—a cultured and refined informality; all modern conveniences; same management as Leelanau For Boys. Box 30. William Beals, Glen Arbor, Michigan.

FOR LEASE

TEACHER will lease lovely home; 3 bedrooms, 3 baths, for July and August; near 25th Church; $150. INEZ HODGE, 925 S. Dunsmuir, Los Angeles, WA. 4147.

FOR SALE OR RENT

MODERN cottages for rent or sale at Sea Pines, two near guest house, $450-$475, one on bluff overlooking beautiful beach, $1,000. FAITH BICKFORD, Brewster, Mass.

MOVING AND STORAGE

PACKING-SHIPPING-STORAGE—Long Distance Moving. Service with Safety. CROWN STORAGE CO., Los Angeles, Calif. PY. 1-1171.

REAL ESTATE

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Realtors, Building Managers
45 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Liberty 6640

FISH HATCHERY
in shadow of 14,000-ft. peak; suitable for dude ranch or fishing club; 14 acres in ponds; price, $27,500.
HOWARD A. HART
111 E. Kiowa St., Colorado Springs, Colo.

FOR RENT or sale, several choice town, shorefront or farm properties and acreage. Apply ELIAS J. LYON & COMPANY, Box 344, Nantucket, Mass.

HOMES CAREFULLY SELECTED
INDIVIDUAL NEEDS CONSIDERED
HELEN Q. EAVES
910 S. Los Robles, Pasadena, Calif. SY 26413

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Incomes, Investment Buys and Homes
Rent or Sell
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif YO 5151

REAL ESTATE — Rentals, cattle ranches, desert, acreage, farms. We invite correspondence. DRACHMAN GRANT, Relators. 28 N Stone Ave. Tucson, Arizona.

SALESMEN WANTED

IRRESISTIBLE new industrial appliance! Natural demand ready and waiting. Quick demonstration amazes everyone. Sells itself because customer says only after being entirely satisfied. ANY PRODUCT SOLD THIS WAY MUST BE GOOD. Experience unnecessary! No house-to-house canvassing. Exclusive territory available. Let us send you free our PROOF book containing page after page of actual reproductions of letters proving men are enjoying average monthly commission earnings up to $600.00. No matter what you are now engaged in—write today! James Parker, 2249 So. Calumet, Dept. N-142, Chicago.

CALENDAR SALESMEN—Ground floor opportunity with long established lithographing company. NOW CREATING a NEW DEPARTMENT for CALENDARS and Related Products. EXCLUSIVE territory. Commission basis to start. Write Box E-6, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN, well acquainted in their communities, as representatives for Monitor advertised books. Sales helps, generous commissions. ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson, Chicago.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

Government Men Attention!
Washington Apartments
135 Washington St., Brighton
Boston. 25 min to Down Town
Redecorated and beautifully furn
Two room kit-dinettes, free parking.
PHILIP DAVIS, Mgr. Sta 2177. Alg. 9230

BOSTON, Bay State Road—For summer, cool, attractive 5-room apartment; parking.. Com. 9580.

FIVE-ROOM furn., for July and August; attractive home overlooking lake; every convenience; Protestant; references. 84 Webcowet Rd. Arl. 5579-R.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 42-43 147th Street—3½-3½-room apartments, large, cool and airy, near Christian Science Church.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, FENWAY 1-2-3 Rooms
FREE REFRIGERATION; LARGE RECEPTION HALL, elevator; restricted tenancy; $37-$75. MRS. BAILEY, KEN. 6319, or GILES, KIR. 2345

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner—Newly decorated 1-room apartment, tile bath, electric kitchen; restricted. STANLEY, Han. 7460.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 2-3-4 Rooms
Fireplace; Electric Refrigerators; Pleasantly situated; restricted tenancy; $50-$70. GILES, KIR. 2345.

N. Y. C., Manhattan, West 70's, near Park—Sublet 2-room apt., housekeeping, electric refrigeration, nicely furnished, at sacrifice. Parsons, Rector 2-4208.

SEVEN ROOMS, heat, continuous hot water, screened-in piazza; adults only. 79 Aspinwall Ave., Brookline, Mass.

WATERTOWN, 19 Columbia St.—Five rooms, tile bath, sleeping porch and front piazza; hot water heat; open fireplace. Wat. 5747. (Mass.).

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

N. Y. C., 161 West 54th St.—Attractively furnished 3 beautiful spacious rooms; 13th floor; unobstructed view; $75.00. ANTHON.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1940 BUICK—7-Passenger Ltd.; like new, only 4,800 miles, $1,500. Call 86 Mears Ave., Great Hill, Quincy, Mass.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LEXINGTON KENNELS
Dogs boarded, day, week or month; the best of care and food; 40 years' experience; pointer and setter puppies for sale. VINTON W. MASON, 22 Woodland Rd., Lexington, Mass. Tel. Lexington 0534.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

EXCELLENT care and board given children; sub-normal considered; country home. Box M-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOARD for CHILDREN WANTED

HARMONIOUS Country home where there are children; for girl 14, for summer; refs. Box K-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
NAT. GEOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINES BOUND
COMMONWEALTH BINDERY
129 Washington Street, Brookline
Tel. Beacon 3586

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

KENNEBUNKPORT, ME.—For sale or rent, 6-room cottage, near ocean; large porch; secluded; all modern conveniences. W. H. O., 15 Chisholm Road, Winchester, Mass. Tel. 2749.

LONGNOOK BEACH
OLD TRURO, CAPE COD
Ocean front, furn. cottages, private colony, near Highland Light; electric lights, baths, fireplaces, screened porches. H. W. Stranger, 387 Washington St., Boston.

NO. EASTHAM, CAPE COD—Rent for season or month; 4-rm. shore cot., garage, screened porch, modern, $125 month; sleeps 6. Wentworth, 132 Tonawanda St., Dorchester, Mass.

Orleans, Cape Cod, Mass.
For June, July or August. Attractively furnished summer cottage near town. Ideally located on the water. Private beach. 3 bedrooms, beds equipped with inner-spring mattresses. Modern bathroom with shower. Dinette, kitchen: Frigidaire, gas, electricity, fireplace, screened porch, garage. Suitable for refined couple or small family. $50 per week. Shown by appointment. Write C. H. Young, 40 Calumet Rd., Winchester, Mass.

SABBATHDAY LAKE, MAINE—Furnished 6-rm. cottage including semi-bath, large screened porch, fireplace; wood furnished, electric stove, electric refrigerator; boat, fishing, good beach; ideal view; select clientele. MRS. PARKER WAITE, Poland Spring, Me. R. F. D.

SQUANTUM, MASS.—Vacation cottages, 3 rms. and bath, fully furnished; near beach. HARRIS. Pres. 2471

WOLFEBORO, N. H.—For rent, summer camp on Lake Wentworth; fully equipped, 5 rooms with bath, screened piazza; attractively situated on lake shore. Write Box J-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COUNTRY BOARD

WANTED boarders, home cooked food; quiet place overlooking Penobscot River. Write for prices. MRS. VICTOR GRAY, Sandy Point, Me.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

TEACHERS (Christian Scientists), Latin and 3rd and 4th grades; private school. Apply Lura Stevens' Agency, 120 Boylston St., Boston.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

HIGH SCHOOL graduate, honor student, who can type, can earn full tuition in a junior college by assisting staff in office. Box K-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED for thirteen-year-old boy in exchange for Spanish conversation and companion to another boy; Christian Scientists preferred. References exchanged. Tel. PLaza 3-2600, Apt. 9-G, or write Box M-21, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

FACTORY PROPERTY

FACTORY BARGAINS
Two adjoining bldgs. 18650-11800 feet. Will sell cheap as one or two units. LITTLEFIELD (The Factory Man). TRO. 4484. Cambridge, Mass.

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HAND-CROCHETED lace bed spread, 110 in. long, popcorn pattern; well made. Mrs. C. M. Collier-Young, 8 Broadway, Stoneham, Mass.

FOR SALE OR RENT

FOR SALE OLD FASHIONED CAPE COD HOUSE
8 rooms, 4 fireplaces, 4 chambers, bath and extra lavatory; garage; unusual lot and location; sea and golf near by; rental $500. Apply S. D. AMEN, Pocasset, Mass.

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NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
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WANTED—Young girl, Christian Scientist, with license, as companion to young girl; salary $9; give information and telephone number. Box J-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State License. 12 Mason Terrace. Long 1090.

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WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.—Bargain 6-rm. Col., excellent location. L. Davenport Boyd, rep. Olive P. Thornton, Wel. 0290, Waltham 3969.

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ARLINGTON, MASS.—Modern 6-room single, furnished, $85, oil heat, air conditioned; downstairs lavatory; convenient location. Call Arl. 5425.

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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Just the place for quiet summer or week end rest; all advantages of the Berkshires within short distance of New York.
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BOSTON, 283 Commonwealth Ave., nr. Gloucester St.; large attractive rooms with private bath or running water; transients; references required.

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BOSTON, 176 HUNTINGTON AVE. — Select rooms, near The Christian Science Mother Church; elevator 5th floor. Com. 9115. Mrs. Ellis.

BOSTON, 94 Gainsboro St.—Attractive rooms near The Christian Science Mother Church; parking, transient or permanent. Mrs. Dykeman, Com. 6094.

BOSTON—Share with lady; light, airy apt. with roof garden on Marlboro St. Box K-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON—Sub-rent, Room 200, Hotel Hemenway; furn., piano, or unfurn. Tel. Bosquet, Com. 8490, or Box K-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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BOSTON, 8 Dalton St.—Comfortable, cool; private home; 5 minutes' to the Christian Science Mother Church; groups, reservations, Edith Goodhue.

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COLLEGE student, any work, care children, typing; exp. sailing, swimming, tennis; careful driver. Box 6, Andover, N. H. Tel. 31-13.

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POSITION WANTED as soloist in a Christian Science Church in New York State. Box K-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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FOR RENT in W. Gloucester, Mass., 6-room country cottage, all improvements; accessible to beaches. $250 season. Call Beverly 2651-M.

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Furnished 4-rm. apt., 5th rm. if wanted; peaceful surroundings, wonderful view Ipswich Bay; also 7-rm. house for sale. 1 Colburn St., Bayview, Gloucester, Mass. Tel. 503 ring 4 after 7 p. m.

CAPE COD COTTAGE
Modern, well-furnished 8 rooms and sun porch, on waterfront at South Chatham, Mass.; July rental reasonable. Call Stadium 4193 (Boston) after 7 p. m.

Local Classified
United States and Canada
(Continued)

SUMMER BOARD

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THE HILLSIDE, HOLDERNESS, N. H. Overlooking Little Squam Lake. Bathing, fishing, tennis, mountain scenery. All modern improvements. Home cooking. Christian clientele. Weekly rate, $18-$21. Booklet. B. C. ELLIS, Prop.

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LARGE or small quantities of strung beads, spangles in hanks, pearls, rhinestones, embroidery purposes for cash. EDRY'S INC., 327 West 36th, N. Y. City.

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers dial 4409, hours 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ready to Wear
Millinery
Shoes
Accessories
John danzicer. inc.
"Foremost Fashions"
106 Dexter Ave. Phone Cedar 4377

Florida

DAYTONA BEACH

Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
Johns-Manville—Barrett Roofing
Duo-Therm—Sunbeam Furnaces
Petro NoKol Oil Burners
116 So. Segrave, Daytona Beach Ph. 2810

FORT LAUDERDALE

STECKEL-McFARLANE, Inc.
Frigidaire—Bendix and Maytag Washers
112 S. Andrews Ave., opp. City Hall
Phone 648

SEMINOLE LAUNDRY, Inc.
"Fort Lauderdale's First Laundry"
Summer Prices Now in Effect
700 N. Andrews Ave. Phone 267

CUSTER'S
Fish and Poultry Market
Quality Service
20 Wall Street Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

ORR'S LETTER SERVICE
Mimeographing, Notary Public
Stenographic Service
206 Bloom Bldg. Phone 165

ANITA'S BEAUTY STUDIO
Experienced Operators
LAUDERDALE HOTEL BLDG.
S. W. 1st Ave. Phone 41

FORT MYERS

Quality Foods Our Motto
Home Supply Store
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Prompt Delivery Service

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

THE BLUE BONNET SHOP
Hat Hits for 1941
MRS. NEIL ALFORD
Cards for Every Occasion
225 HOGAN STREET TEL. 5-4470

BOND-HOWELL LUMBER COMPANY
"There's a MATERIAL Difference"
Building Material—Paints—Hardware
FLINTKOTE ROOFING
600 East 8th Street Phone 5-3488

MIAMI

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

MRS. HOLLINGSWORTH'S
NATIONAL BEAUTY SHOPPE
Established 1928
"Only the finest work—
Only the best materials"
Tel. 2-7925 983 S. W. Sixth St.

FLORIDA

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32465 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Abstracts—Title Insurance
Escrows
DADE-COMMONWEALTH TITLE COMPANY
100 N. E. 1st Ave. Tel. 3-7641

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
PENTON'S SERVICE STATION
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

ORLANDO

Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES
Air-Conditioned Cold Storage
WINTER PARK
and
ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH, ORLANDO
"Clean Clothes Craftsman"

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

Phone 5626
How-Ann Dairy
Grade A Raw and Pasteurized Milk

ALL AMERICAN THRIFT STORES
Choice Meats—Groceries
Fresh Fruits—Vegetables
1115 East Colonial Drive
S. E. Cor. Orange and Jackson

Only $4.59 a Month
per $100 will
REMODEL, PAINT, REPAIR
or any kind of alterations. No red tape. If you can qualify work can start within 24 hours.
Central Florida Lumber and Supply Co.
MILLS & NEBRASKA
Phone 3112

SARASOTA

CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET
Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Ave. and 9th St.
Phones 2536—2537

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Goodrich Tires—Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 2727

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 66-343 2 to 4 p. m. Monday Wednesday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PINELLAS LUMBER COMPANY
(Not Inc.)
1400 Central Avenue
St. Petersburg, Florida
A complete building supply service for builder and homeowner
Quality Materials
Reasonable Prices
Efficient Service

MYRICK'S
Interior Decorators
243 Central Avenue Phone 5365

Lowe Brothers
PAINTS & VARNISHES
1206 Fifth Ave. N. Phone 8622

MOVERS
Local and Long Distance
Southern Transfer & Storage Co.
Incorporated
2161 Fifth Ave. South, St. Petersburg, Fla.

"Our work will please you"
RITEWAY SHU-FIXRY
R. I. Leavengood, Prop.
Shoes Rebuilt and Repaired
852 Central Ave. Ph. 43-191
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

THE
William and Mary
St. Petersburg's Newest and Most Modern
APARTMENT HOTEL
Open all summer—Reasonable rates. Quiet, refined home atmosphere. Conveniently located.
811 JACKSON STREET, NORTH

Palm Hat Works
"Hatters that satisfy"
26 SIXTH STREET, NORTH

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309
Clearwater 5-4201

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

Hoyt's STAR MARKET AND DELICATESSEN
700 4th St. North Phone 4129

TALLAHASSEE

Moon's
North Florida and South Georgia's Leading Jewelers
Opposite State Theatre Phone 1069

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832, 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, F

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

SHOES
Dickerson's Archlock
and Arch Relief
Nationally known makes
for men and women
BYCK'S
216 Peachtree Street, N. W.

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
FOR FLOWERS
Phone Walnut 0908 8 Peachtree St.

HUBBARD PRINTING CO.
Good Printing
146 Marietta Street Wa. 3937
LAYOUTS ART WORK
TYPOGRAPHY

Manry's Cascade Florist
1167 CASCADE AVE., S. W. RA. 7931
For cheer, wear flowers and keep them in your home!

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It costs less to
furnish your home at
STERCHI'S
Cherry at Broad

Call us for
Paints and Wallpaper
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
456 Second St. Phone 6367

Joe Kbell
One Price to All
Correct Fashions
for Men, Women, Misses and Boys

Dixie Dairies
Dairy Products
Phone 3511 658 Arch Street

For Complete Service
BOB STEVENS
Service Station and Garage
Cor. Second and Walnut Phone 6678

Crescent LAUNDRY Co.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY — DRY CLEANING
DYEING

HOME SCIENCE BREAD
GILL'S BREAD
CENTRAL GA. BAKING CO.
216 COTTON AVENUE

the Union
Macon's Style Center

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE CLEANER
Suits and Dresses
handled to perfection
DIAL 3-5191

European
Local Classified

FLATS TO LET

Comfortable furnished HOLIDAY FLATS to let, Montana-House Mürren 1515 ft. Bernese Oberland SWITZERLAND

Europe

Sweden

STOCKHOLM

Stationery
H. WENNERHOLM
Papperhandel
Norrlandsgatan 31
Also film printing and developing

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM
(Continued)

MEETHS
The latest fashion news from morning to night in dresses, manties and all other details belonging thereto —as well as stockings, underwear and corsets. You will find a splendid selection and first-class quality at Meeths, in their shops at Stockholm, Göteborg, Norrköping, Gavle, Skövde, Västeras and Örebro.

Visit PUB
when you visit Stockholm
PUB
Of course you will come and see this department store. There are men's, women's and children's clothing departments—there is a spacious restaurant where you may have lunch or tea during your wanderings—there is the Preciosa department with all kinds of excellent mementos in pewter, glass, pottery and handwoven textiles.

PAUL U. BERGSTRÖMS A. B.
Drottninggatan 72-78—Stockholm

PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 89
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö, Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg, Centrum Kungsgatan 61-65

Svenans
Stureplan Stockholm
High-Class Fancy Leather Goods, Glass, China, Electroplate
Gentlemen's Outfitters and also articles suitable for ladies' use.
Depôt and sole sale
Royal Copenhagen China Work

THE FASHIONABLE SHOPS FOR HOSIERY
OSCAR BACKMAN
Kungsgatan 10
Hamngatan 10
Drottninggatan 60
Sveavägen 73

Välj Eder Sko hos oss—en av Stockholms mest välsorterade Skoaffärer
SKOMAN
HAMNGATAN 8
invid Norrmalmstorg
FOOTWEAR

Lagersons SHOE SHOPS
Established 1874
KUNGSGATAN 4

Glas- och Porslinsmagasinet
Drottninggatan 20.
Glass and China from the Finest Factories

EDWARD SUNDMAN
Good Watches and Watch Repairing
33 Birjer Jarlsgatan Tel. 11 32 60
English spoken here

FRUITS and GROCERIES
PERCY F. LUCK & CIS H.A.B.
Stores in all parts of Stockholm and its suburbs
NORRLANDSGATAN 1
Tel. 10 58 35
All kinds of Swedish and Foreign Chocolate, also our own make.

De bästa Handskarne
Skånska Handskfabriken
Sturegatan 5, Kungsgatan 30
Norrlandsgatan 2, Grevturegatan 10, Blå Bodarne, Slussen, Biblioteksgatan 12, GLOVES

Ellen Johanson
HAIRDRESSER
Schélegatan 18 Tel. 50 74 13

BEAUTY CULTURE
French Method
MRS. HULDA LJUNGBERG
Storskärsgatan 6
Bus 52, 66, 81. Tel. 61 36 53

A. B. LINUS GUSTAFSSON
Groceries
St. Paulsgatan 31. Tel. 41 41 43.

BOOKS - MAGAZINES - STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12.

Switzerland

BASEL

BLUMENHAUS
For Flowers, Plants
Floral Tributes Arranged
SCHÖPFLIN
Tel. 2.88.99 Streitgasse 3

HANS SCHNEIDER
Droguerie
zum Dreispitz
Dornacherstrasse 277 Tel. 4.11.71
(GROCERIES)

Crossword Quiz Answers

D	U	T	C	H			M	A	R	C	H	
W	R	E	N		T		W		O	O		
A	I	D		R	E	A	L	T	O	R		
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S	M	I	T	H		S	I	N	O	N		

SWITZERLAND

BASEL
(Continued)

MARIE BEUTLER
Couture Diplomée
Pfluggasse 5. Tel. 4.04.76
(First Class Dressmaking)

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019 3 to 6 p. m. Wednesdays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A. RIS-EGGER
KOHLENHANDELS
A. G.
Marktgasse 40
Telephon 2 14 55
Fuel

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Wollenhof AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
jetzt: Marktgasse 60 beim Käfigturm BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

SILKS VELVETS
NECKTIES
Stockings
Seiden Jucker on Theaterplatz, Bern

CHARCUTERIE FINE
BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
Ad. Lobsiger-Mathys A. G.
31, SPITALGASSE, 31 Tel. 23.454
(BUTCHER)

GAFFNER
LUDWIG & CO.
Fish, Poultry, Game
Marktgasse 61
Filiale in Spiez

MOLKEREI HOFER
Spitalgasse 35
Marktgasse 5
Aabergergasse 12
First Class Milk Products

Buchler
QUALITÄTS-SCHUHE
KRAMGASSE 71
Shoes for everybody in the family.

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN

CIOLINA u. CIE. A.G.
Marktgasse 51, Tel. 2.01.21
DRESS MATERIALS
READY-MADE GOWNS

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING
Permanent Waving
Albt. WILDBOLZ
9 MARKTGASSE 9
Founded 1837 Tel. 23.208

A. Biancone-Neukomm
Philatelist
Bern Bahnhofplatz 7
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

Footwear in all leading Swiss makes
Schuhhaus **Bubenberg**
BERN

ALL LEATHER ARTICLES
for Travelling, etc.
O. DANNER
KRAMGASSE 19 Tel. 27.516

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445, 9:30 a. m.-12.30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MODES
Maison Jeantet
104 Rue du Rhône

SCHEURER S.A.
Best Quality Shoes
Ready-made and to order
Speciality of "BALLY LUXE"
"Exclusive Models"
42, Rue du Rhône

INTERLAKEN

When Visiting the
BERNESE OBERLAND, SWITZERLAND
ask for
Burri's Eating Butter and
Burri's Genuine Swiss Gruyere Cheese
Dairy Products
F. BURRI Tel. 3.09

Artistic
Wood Carving and Ivory Work
Th. Zryd DIANA Founded 1837
Carved and Inlaid Furniture
Musical Articles, Useful Gifts
Souvenirs and Swiss Watches
Apply for Catalogue Mail Orders filled

SWITZERLAND

INTERLAKEN
(Continued)

FRITZ FELLER
ROSENSTRASSE 28
Specialist in
Central Heating and Sanitary Installations

LAUSANNE

Annabelle
Le bon magasin spécialisé en Confection pour Dames
RUE DU BOURG, LAUSANNE
Ladies' Clothes

LUCERNE

STATIONERY
OCHSNER-GILG
Hertensteinstrasse 34 Tel. 2.15.81
Fountain Pens and Pencils
Bookbinding and Printing

NEUCHATEL

Nouvelles Galeries Bernard S. A.
Rue St. Maurice
Chaussures Maroquinerie
Chemiserie Gants et Bas
Brand Choix de Jouets
FOOTWEAR, SHIRTS, TOYS

ZURICH

Silks, Silk Goods, Woollens
Swiss Knitwear
Grieder & Co.
Zürich
Filiale St. Moritz

H. GOSSWEILER & CIE
BAYUNTERNEHMUNG
Zürich 2
Beratung—Ausführung
Aller Bzuarbeiten
BUILDING

FORSTER & CO.
Theaterstrasse 12. b. Corso
CARPETS, LINOLEUM
Material for Curtains and Furniture

HANS NEUSS
Seefeldstrasse 14
SPECIALTY SHOP
For Leather Articles and Umbrellas
Large Assortment of Travelling Articles and Ladies' Handbags

Damen- und Herren-Frisier-Salons
Richard Buck und Frau
Zürich 1, Stampfenbachstrasse 3
(neben Hotel Central)
Telephon 22.690
Hairdressers

CUTLERY BLEULER
Bahnhofstrasse 48, Ecke Augustinerstrasse.

CONDITOREI—TEA ROOM
Albert Morf
Kappelergasse 16 Tel. 3.19.20 Centralhof 16
Glaces—Spez. Marzipan
(Confectioner—Sweets)

COIFFEUR POUR DAMES
Schönheitspflege—Dauerwellen
J. KLENKE
Bahnhofstrasse 33 Tel. 3.61.39
(HAIRDRESSER)

Confiserie Maurer,
TEA ROOM
Uraniastrasse-Linthechergasse

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

Phone 5-1646 Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St., Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

Chames & Nelsons Consolidated (Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
GROCERS
95 PLEIN STREET
Daily Deliveries
Rumford Baking Powder, Heinz 57 Varieties, Crosse & Blackwell, Campbell's Soups, Ovaltine, Cocomalt, Post's Products, Kellogg's Products

'MONTANA VISTA'
Private Residential Hotel
Aliwal Road, Wynberg
Comfortable Board Residence

LÉDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns, and dainty Underwear go to
LÉDOR
98 Adderley Street

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN
(Continued)

DRESS FABRICS
The Autumn Fashions in wool dress Fabrics are revealed in the display now in progress. The New Colourings are delightful as well as being effective and the weaves most in favour offer an unlimited variety of choice. Some of these new effects possess an exclusiveness which will cause them to be quickly taken up and we cannot guarantee to duplicate—Why not send for patterns.

Cleghorns
Cape Town
Johannesburg
Port Elizabeth

Ladies' Clothes of Distinction
can always be found at
Louies
DAY, DINNER AND EVENING WEAR
MILLINERY A SPECIALITY

LOUIE et CIE
26 ADDERLEY ST., CAPE TOWN
(Opp. Visitors' Bureau)

DURBAN

GREENACRE'S
Kaweybreenacres Co. Ltd
The Complete Store
Sixty Departments under one roof.
WEST STREET, DURBAN

The Departmental Store With An Ideal
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY
LIMITED
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom—Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites
235 PINE STREET PHONE 20521

Watches, Jewellery, Gifts
for every occasion
DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RINGS
SMITH'S ELECTRIC CLOCKS
LOVELL S. ROBERTSON
9, Castle Arcade Phone 25464

FULLER BATTERIES
S. R. SMITH & CO.
We specialize in: Battery Charging, Car Electrical, Refrigerator and Stove Repairs. We Buy and Sell Second Hand Refrigerators and Stoves. All Second-Hand Machines fully guaranteed.
39 Gale St. (Bet. MOORE & BEREA Rds.)
Phone 22487

Ivan Dunsterville Pty. Ltd.
For Everything Electrical
Belling Electric Stoves—Crosley Shelvador Refrigerators—Crosley Washing Machines—Cossor Melody Maker Radio—British Made Vacuum Cleaners and Floor Polishers.
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS AND REPAIRS
488 West St., Durban Phone 20551

MRS. M. BOLT
Ladies' Hairdressing Salon
Most Up-to-Date Methods
Try Our New
"JAMAL" Machineless Permanent Waving. No Wires—No Worry.
At O. K. Bazaars, 385, West St. Ph. 24765

MACKAY BROS. & McMAHON LTD.
Pianos, Organs and Music
"His Master's Voice" Radio and Records
"Columbia" Records
Records of Christian Science Hymns
Agents for Hammond Organs
"Kelvinator" Refrigerators
408, WEST ST. PHONE 20331

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor*

Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued)

For Fire, Motor, Marine and every class of
INSURANCE
LONDON & SCOTTISH ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED
Club Arcade Durban

JOHANNESBURG

You Get A Good Deal
at
MODERN ARTISTIC GLASSWARE POTTERY
HEN & WOOD
Domestic Hardware, Tools, etc.
JOHANNESBURG and DURBAN

ADIE & CO.
Distinctive Good Clothes
BEACH ATTIRE AND SPORTS FROCKS
Cor. Jeppe and Joubert Sts.

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7, 7/- to £10, 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

Fairhaven Private Hotel
CHARLTON TERRACE
(off Harrow Road)
7 minutes from center of City. On bus route. Superior accommodation. Delightful gardens, tennis and table tennis. Garages. 10 minutes from Christian Science church. Phone 24-2505

PIETERMARITZBURG

HOOPER MOTORS PTY. LTD.
Sales on Service
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
LA SALLE
195 Commercial Road, Maritzburg
Phone Day Service 4189 Night 3895
Head Office:
179-181 West Street, Durban
GOOD USED CARS

P.S. Fully equipped workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert mechanics.
• PETROL • OILS
ALL MOTOR SUPPLIES

H. V. MARSH LTD.
For your requirements in
Building Materials
P. O. Box 253 Phone 3236—3237
183 Pietermaritz Street

OGILVIE'S
Smart and Serviceable Footwear for all
The World's Best Makes Stocked
235 Longmarket St. (Opp. G. P. O.)
Phone 3168

Thos. Barlow & Sons, Ltd.
Electrical Engineers
Contractors
Agents for Moffat's Electrical Ranges
190, Church Street Phone 3288

For Pre-eminent Provisions
Popularly Priced
HOWARD, WHITE & Co.
"The Home of Good Things to Eat"
157-159 Church St. Phone 2995
and Scottsville Phone 2773

THE AMERICAN STORES
for
China, Crockery, Glassware and Hardware
202 Church St. Phone 3813

PRETORIA

Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store
BECKETT MURRAY & CO.
(PTY.) LTD.
298, Church St., Pretoria
Phone 2-5631
and
10, Van Wyk Street, Roodepoort
Where quality goods cost less

OUR POLICY in 6 WORDS
• DEPENDABLE GOODS
• UTMOST VALUES
• FRIENDLY SERVICE
VISIT OUR TEA ROOM 3rd FLOOR
ALL FOOD SERVED IS
GRADE 'A'.....THE BEST
JOHN ORR & CO.
JOHANNESBURG

Australia

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

Rallings & Rallings
Printers, Bookbinders and Stationers
587 Stanley St. Sth.
Brisbane, Australia Phone J-2366

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41754, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HORACE BULL Ltd.
Consulting Specialists in All Men's Wear—Tailoring
Overcoats - Sports Wear
Hats
Power Board Cnr. Queen St.
AUCKLAND

"For Quality Goods at Lower Prices"
GEORGE COURTS
Karangahape Road, Auckland
WEARING APPAREL FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
FURNISHINGS — HOME NEEDS
DRESS FABRICS, FOOTWEAR, etc.
TEA ROOMS
GEORGE COURT & SONS Ltd.
only address KARANGAHAPE RD.

Auckland Meat Co. Ltd.
With Branches in Every Suburb
are
The Quality Meat People

DADLEY'S LTD.
High Grade
FOOTWEAR
Security Buildings
200 Queen Street, Auckland

PRINTING, etc.
THE FALCON PRESS
(F. D. KNIGHT)
Tirimoana Rd., Henderson
(PHONE)

MISS THOMAS
Ladies' Hairdresser and Permanent Waving Specialist
13 Vulcan Buildings, Vulcan Lane
AUCKLAND PHONE 45-107

David Silk Ltd
Jewellers
Auckland, New Zealand

CHRISTCHURCH

HAY'S LTD.
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH

WELLINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133 2-4 p. m. Mondays and Thursdays; 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

P.H. JAUNCEY
Portrait Photographer
Weddings Children
Miniatures
50 Willis Street Phone 43-847

Boudoir
Blouses, Lingerie and Hosiery
66 Manners St., near Princess Theatre
WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND

George Harrison & Co. Ltd.
THE MODERN MEN'S WEAR STORE
188 Lambton Quay, Opp. Midland

DOROTHY WELLINGS
Importer of Model Gowns, etc.
New Deliveries Frequently
Shop 4, Colonial Mutual Building
Wellington, N. Z

AUSTIN BENNETT LTD.
"The Friendly Shoe Store"
CUBA STREET, WELLINGTON
Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices

When You **Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON
(Continued)

WHEN in Wellington
make this famous store your headquarters
The D. I. C. lounge and restaurant is the most famous rendezvous in the city . . . other modern facilities include the Theatre Booking Office and up-to-date Beauty Salon.
DIC on the Quay
WELLINGTON

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

Affectionately Yours (Warners)—Featherweight comedy about an errant and untruthful husband, faced by divorce, who resorts to a series of pranks and devices to win back his wife's affection. The husband's absurd dilemmas and a considerable amount of slapstick provide such laughter as there is. Merle Oberon, Dennis Morgan, Rita Hayworth, Ralph Bellamy, George Tobias, James Gleason, Hattie McDaniel.—Adults and mature young people.

Caught in the Draft (Paramount)—Farcical comedy about a movie star who finds himself in the army when a trick which he had devised to impress a colonel's daughter misfires. Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour, Lynne Overman, Eddie Bracken, Clarence Kolb.—Adults and young people.

Devil Dogs of the Air (Warners)—Reissue of the film produced some six years ago, recounting the rivalries, aeronautical and romantic, of a pair of flying marines and providing a spectacle of the air forces in action. James Cagney, Pat O'Brien, Margaret Lindsay.—Adults and young people.

In the Navy (Universal)—Knockabout farce, with Bud Abbott and Lou Costello in an assortment of gags and horseplay, including variations on the shell game, hocus pocus of changing money, some arithmetical complications, rowing practice on land, and the business of climbing into a hammock. The farcical confusions reach a peak when Costello apparently masquerades as the captain and takes command of the ship. Dick Powell, Andrews Sisters, Shemp Howard, Dick Foran.—Adults and young people.

One Night in Lisbon (Paramount)—Adaptation of "There's Always Juliet" but retaining little of the original. The dialogue now runs to double entendre, and the film seems long, unpleasant, and pointless. Madeleine Carroll, Fred MacMurray, Edmund Gwenn, Billie Burke, John Loder.—Adults.

There's Magic in Music (Paramount)—Story about a burlesque singer who is taken to the National Music Camp at Interlochen, Mich., after a theater raid. There are ingratiating scenes of the campers, but much of the story seems in poor taste. Susanna Foster, Margaret Lindsay, Allan Jones, Lynne Overman, William Collier, Sr.—Adults and mature young people

A Woman's Face (MGM)—Melodrama about the effects on a woman's mentality of a changed physical appearance. Though superficial as character study, the film has vivid performances, brilliantly contrived climaxes, and skillful direction. The scenario will probably be considered needlessly unpleasant by many spectators. Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas, Conrad Veidt, Osa Massen.—Adults.

A Very Young Lady (20th Fox)—Jane Withers as a boarding school pupil who thinks she is in love with the handsome headmaster, to his surprise and to the confusion of the faculty. But in due time the complications are smoothed out. John Sutton, Nancy Kelly, Richard Clayton, Janet Beecher.—Adults and young people.

Above Average Films

Family—"Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," "Spring Parade."

Adults and Young People—"Citizen Kane," "Nice Girl?" "Penny Serenade," "Road to Zanzibar," "The Devil and Miss Jones," "Fantasia," "Cheers for Miss Bishop," "Meet John Doe," "So Ends Our Night," "Arizona," "Hudson's Bay," "Night Train."

Adults Only—"The Long Voyage Home," "The Baker's Wife," "The Man I Married," "My Favorite Wife."

Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

The Pika

The Pika is a cony and according to the Bible, "The conies are but a feeble folk, yet make they their houses in the rocks." Pikas dwell 10,000 feet above the sea on the rooftop of America. They represent a distinct species whose nearest relatives live in Asia. They are thrifty little rabbit-like creatures that harvest hay in summer and store it for winter use. It takes a whole bushel to carry one through to spring.

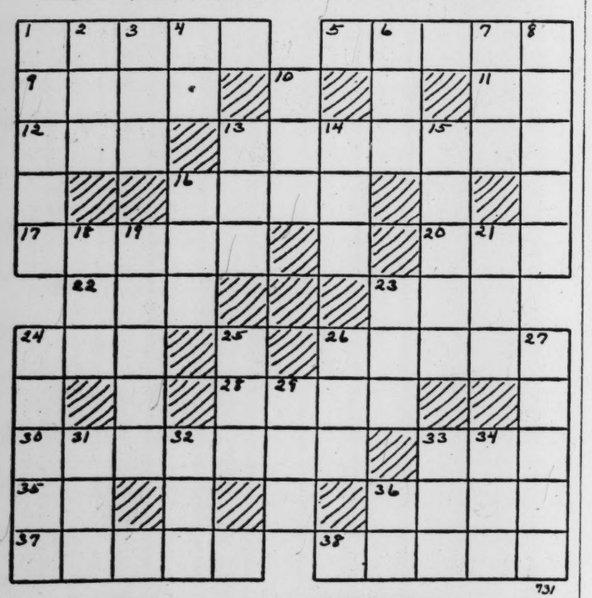
Current Events Test

(Answers)

1. Germany is reported to have massed troops along the Soviet Russian border from the Baltic to the Black Sea.
2. The Prime Minister, joined by the representatives of 15 allied governments in a vow to fight on against the Axis to death or victory, solemnly pledged that for Hitler there would be "no peace, no rest, no halting place, no parley."
3. President Roosevelt elevated Associate Supreme Court Justice Harlan Fiske Stone to be Chief Justice of the United States; Attorney General Robert H. Jackson and Senator James F. Byrnes were named to fill the two vacancies on the court.
4. Philip Murray, President of the C. I. O.
5. The drop in power was due to a continued reduction in water supply caused by drought.
6. Hitherto social standing and private wealth have been preferred before ability and merit; now Mr. Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, promises that the entry into foreign service will be revised so as to make it "more representative and more open to men without means."
7. Federal officials estimate that 4,000,000 additional skilled workers will be needed.
8. Yes; a bakery in Stockholm, Sweden, is using the alcoholic vapors from its fermenting bread dough to run its 50 delivery trucks, according to the Swedish Minister to the U. S., Wollmar F. Bostrom.
9. W. Averell Harriman is President Roosevelt's lend-lease expediter in London. He has been ordered to the Middle East to supervise the arrival of American goods for the British forces there.
10. The State Department stated that the Robin Moor was sunk with the knowledge that it was an American ship. The vessel was well outside the prohibited war zone and it carried no war material of any sort.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



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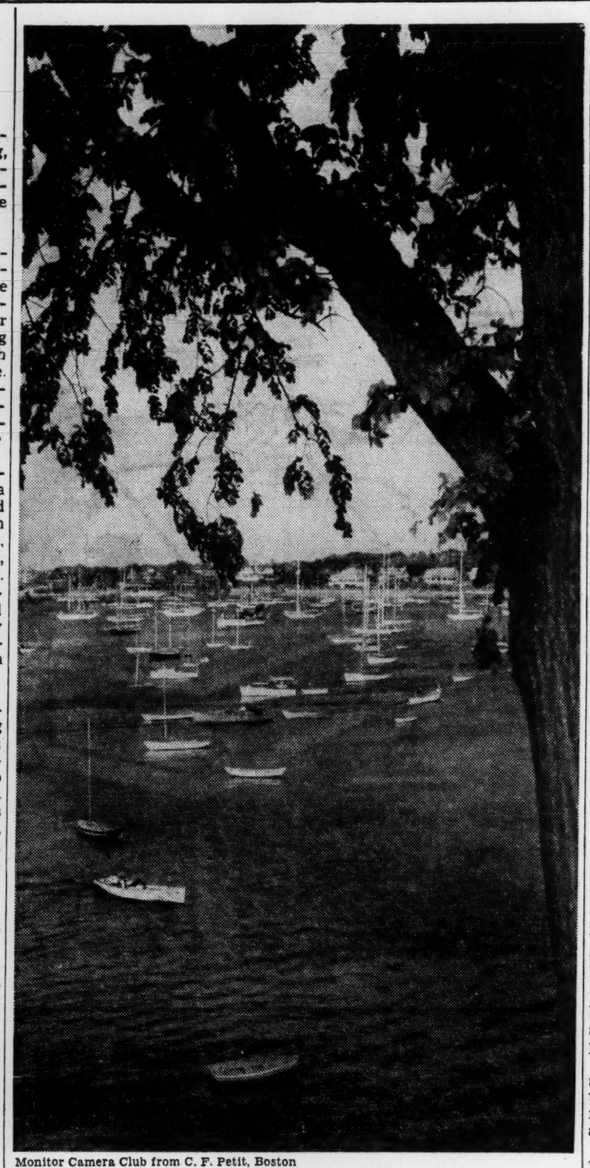
Across

1—What was Rembrandt's nationality?
5—What is name of family in "Little Women"?
9—Who was a famous British architect?
11—What is a bird of Hawaii?
12—Help.
13—Real-estate broker.
16—What do you call a member of an indigenous race of Japan?
17—Animal life is called what?
20—Who was an American author and poet?
22—To free from water.
23—Distant.
24—What patriarch was distinguished for his integrity and piety?
26—What is color of Maud Muller's eyes?
28—What shoe has a wooden sole?
30—What was the "Yankee cheese-box on a raft"?
33—Writing tablet is what?
35—An exclamation of inquiry.
36—What is a starch used in puddings?
37—What English adventurer was founder of Virginia?
38—In Vergil's "Aeneid," who induced Trojans to drag wooden horse into Troy?

Down

1—Quilp is what in "Old Curiosity Shop"?
2—A section of eastern Switzerland.
3—To scatter grass for drying.
4—Credit note (abbr.).
6—What is used to punch small holes in leather?
7—Sound made by doves.
8—Pegasus was what?
10—How many feet has a lobster?
13—What is a long narrow inlet?
14—What is a bird of Northern Hemisphere?
15—What is the birthstone for November?
16—Some.
18—Bustle.
19—Pertaining to a city or town.
21—Willamette University is in what State (abbr.)?
23—Who is Captain Absolute's servant in Sheridan's "The Rivals"?
24—What was first name of author of "Home Folks"?
25—If you emulated Frank Bacon, you would do what?
26—What mountain is associated with Aaron?
27—What was name of dragon who guarded apples of Hesperides?
29—Fortune.
31—What is practical unit of electrical resistance?
32—What do you call one who holds to some ism?
33—Who is fabled to have invented the syrinx?
34—Past.
36—What is an Italian's "yes"?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)



Monitor Camera Club from C. F. Petit, Boston

Marblehead Harbor, Mass.

A different view of New England's yachting center.

Brevities

Ryan in Boston Herald: One suit a year, the rule for British clothing rationing, ought to make for a fuller democracy and put the whole male population on the usual level of the average family man.

Detroit News: All is confusion with a near-by amateur gardener. He thinks now that the lilac he planted some years back by mistake for a syringa may yield a pear.

Louisville Courier-Journal: Japanese are quick to apologize; Germans are quick to warn. Others wait and lose their horse before they lock the barn.

In Lighter Vein

Surprise!

Apparently Uncle Sam's Army has its saluting—and other—troubles, too.

A man who'd just joined for training passed a captain without saluting. The captain stopped him. "Take a look at me," he said. "Do you attach any special significance to this uniform?"

The new chum looked him over, then grinned. "Why, you lucky dog," he exclaimed, "you've got a suit that fits!"—Answers.

One Boy

Since Justice Douglas went on the bench (at forty), Washington wits say the Supreme Court is no longer "nine old men," but "eight old men and a boy."—Peggy McEvoy in Ladies' Home Journal.

Camera Comment

Snap Fun at the Beach

It takes gaiety, action, beauty, and brilliant colors to tell the story of an outing at the beach. You can catch them all with your camera this summer, and get pictures that will make your friends sit up and take notice.

John Barnwell, in Popular Photography, says all it takes to catch the gay spirit and lively action at the beach is a little planning.

Here are a few of Photographer Barnwell's suggestions:

(1) Be sure you have plenty of props on hand before you begin to shoot. They give your models something to do, avoiding self-consciousness, and add much to your pictures.

(2) Once you are on the beach, look around for likely-looking settings. Beach umbrellas, railings, white fences, small bridges, lifeboats, big rocks, and the lifeguard's stand—these are only a few of the possibilities.

(3) Pan film is almost a necessity because you can get better pictures with its color correction. Pan film, correctly exposed, will give a rich, gray sky.

(4) Make every exposure a spontaneous action picture. Put dash, movement, and hilarity into every negative. To get spontaneous expression in a photograph, you've got to take it "on the move." If your models have to "hold it" for long, you will get a picture that looks posed and frozen.

(5) Watch your camera angle. Just because your camera has an eye-level finder, don't make every picture from eye level. An extremely high or low camera angle can make your picture more unusual, can emphasize action, and give a third-dimensional feeling.

(6) In beach pictures, as in all photography, simple backgrounds are the best. Avoid showing things that are unsightly or irrelevant.

Daily Quotation

WHEN right, you can afford to keep your temper. When wrong, you can't afford to lose it.—FRANK E. POLK.

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. At what new point in Europe has Germany concentrated 1,200,000 to 1,500,000 troops?

2. What was Prime Minister Churchill's reply to the rumors of a negotiated peace with Germany?

3. What three important changes were made in the U. S. Supreme Court?

4. What labor leader has denounced pending congressional bills to curb stoppages in defense industries as "vicious"?

5. What was the reason for the eastern portion of the U. S. losing a billion kilowatt-hours of needed hydroelectric power during May?

6. What far-reaching changes have been proposed for Britain's diplomatic service?

7. How many additional skilled workers will be needed in U. S. defense industries during the next 12 months?

8. Can a fleet of trucks be run on the vapors from bread dough?

9. Who is W. Averell Harriman? What important task has President Roosevelt given him?

10. Why was the sinking of the American Robin Moor by a German submarine entirely unjustified?

(Answers Appear Elsewhere on this Page)

Louder! Louder!

One afternoon, several years ago, J. M. Buckley, editor of the New York Christian Advocate, was lecturing to a large audience. He had no sooner started when some man on the outskirts of the audience shouted: "Louder!" The speaker responded with a little more force in his voice, but the man shouted, "Louder!" and again he tried to speak so that he could be heard by all, and was again treated to the same demand, "Louder!" Finally, Buckley turned and pointing his finger at the culprit said, "If that man will use the entire length of his ears he will have no trouble in hearing." Buckley was not troubled again.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Result of a Blitz

London

It happened during a Blitz. A high explosive came hurtling down with its strange, prolonged cry, and crashed within a few yards of a cottage in the London Mews. The occupant of the cottage saw the walls of her home bulge curiously as if some violent inflation were taking place within; the blast from the explosion tore the glass from the window frames and sent it flying. But the cottage still stood and she was unharmed. What of her pets? The dog was nowhere to be seen and the door of the canary's empty cage was flapping to and fro. She would rather her home had gone than have lost her two pets.

And then, in one of the rooms, she found the dog, lying quietly on the floor, the bird, untouched, between its paws.

Gibraltar an Island

Gibraltar has been an island since 1940, when the British completed a canal back of it as additional defense.

How Much Is a Ton of Shipping?

(AP) Feature Service

Landlubbers often wonder what the high commands mean when they say so-and-so-many tons of shipping are sunk. A medium-sized freighter is the S. S. Lahaina (above), 410 feet long and weighing 5,645 gross tons. When the German navy claims to have sunk 60,000 tons, it means approximately the equivalent of 10 ships like the Lahaina.

There are several ways of expressing tonnage, but shipping men always use gross tonnage, which originally meant the number of "tuns" that could be carried in cargo space, crew's quarters and superstructure. A tun was a cask holding about 200 gallons. "Net" tonnage is the number of tuns that could be carried in cargo space alone. "Displacement" is the weight of the water pushed out of the way when the ship is launched. "Deadweight" is the actual weight of the ship.

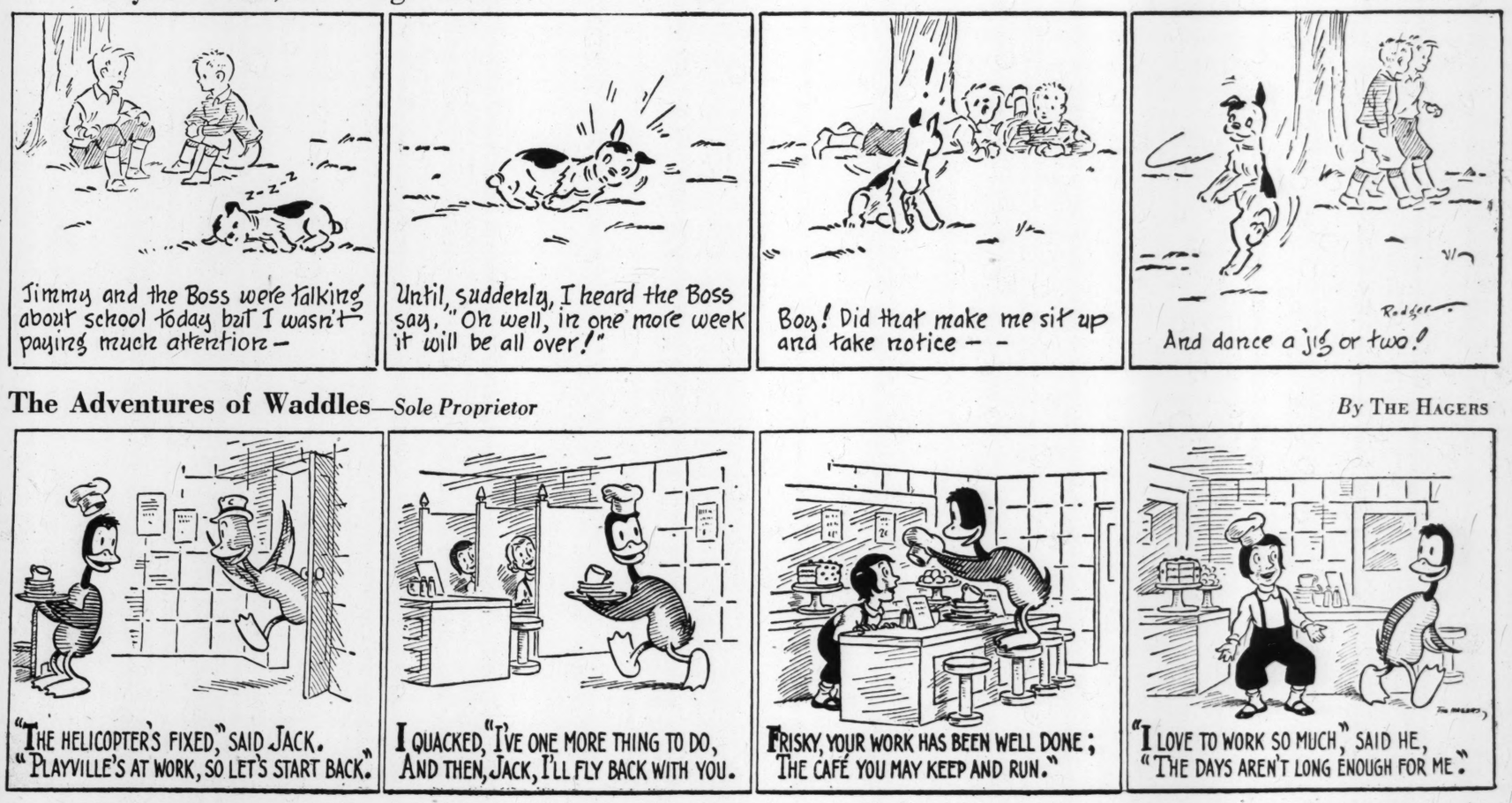
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*More About Marmaduke*

LE PELLEY

IS MARMADUKE STILL IN NEW YORK ?
YES — I JUST CAME FROM HIS HOUSE...
WHAT DID THEY SAY?
WELL I ONLY GOT AS FAR AS THE BUTLER —
THE BUTLER SAID HE WAS COMING BACK TOMORROW.. MORE OR LESS INCOGNITO..
INCOGNITO ?? WHAT'S THAT ?
I DON'T KNOW — I THOUGHT IT WAS WHAT HE'S COMING IN —
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Good News*

By RODGERS


Jimmy and the Boss were talking about school today but I wasn't paying much attention —
Until, suddenly, I heard the Boss say, "Oh well, in one more week it will be all over!"
Boy! Did that make me sit up and take notice — —
And dance a jig or two!
Rodger

The Adventures of Waddles—*Sole Proprietor*

By THE HAGERS

"THE HELICOPTER'S FIXED," SAID JACK. "PLAYVILLE'S AT WORK, SO LET'S START BACK."
I QUACKED, "I'VE ONE MORE THING TO DO, AND THEN, JACK, I'LL FLY BACK WITH YOU.
FRISKY, YOUR WORK HAS BEEN WELL DONE; THE CAFÉ YOU MAY KEEP AND RUN."
"I LOVE TO WORK SO MUCH," SAID HE, "THE DAYS AREN'T LONG ENOUGH FOR ME."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Echo: "Why?"

Diplomacy is always full of explanations that do not explain. Yet few questions in diplomatic history have evoked more explanations, plausible or otherwise, than the query, "Why does the United States go on selling oil to Japan?"

The essential self-contradiction of the situation has been pointed out for several years. But today the question is being pressed upon the State Department with more public insistence than ever before. Oil company officials profess themselves willing to cease the exports any time the State Department gives the word. They have not heretofore been influential with the Administration where profits were concerned.

Meanwhile, American petroleum products help to fuel the Japanese Navy and Japanese bombing planes while Japan avows an open alliance with the Axis powers and the United States taxes itself to send aid to China.

The explanation given is that the United States does not want completely to shut off oil from Japan if to do so would cause the Japanese militarists to strike southward and try to seize the Netherlands Indies—sources not only of petroleum for Japan but also of rubber and tin for America. The strategists wish to avoid an embroilment in the Pacific when naval ships may be needed in the Atlantic. But is caution the proper strategy in this situation?

The Dutch Colonial Government lately has refused a Japanese demand for larger allotments of oil and other war materials than in previous years. If the Dutch, directly under this threat, have courage to take such a position, can Americans honorably do less?

The United States exported more motor fuel, both ordinary and high grade, and more lubricating oils to Japan in the first three months of 1941 than in the corresponding months of 1940, and oil purchases by Japan were higher in value during 1940 than for the preceding year.

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and recently appointed co-ordinator of the oil industry, has talked of drastic restrictions on gasoline and fuel oil in the northeastern United States. This, of course, is due to shortage of tankers rather than of oil, but what of even the few American tankers in the Japanese oil trade?

Persons who recall the story of copper exports to Japan and Russia a year or two ago will believe that it would be appropriate to store extra reserves of petroleum and its products. Two years ago experts said copper was so plentiful in the Western Hemisphere that no case could be made for refusing supplies of it to Russia (for Germany), yet last week the Office of Production Management invokes priorities on copper in the interests of defense.

Why does the United States continue to let itself be used, in the phrase of the columnist Samuel Grafton, as "a filling station for fascism"?

"Going to the Cape"

Those in the business of serving summer visitors on Cape Cod are disturbed lest presence of some 25,000 soldiers at Camp Edwards deter patrons from making their usual visits.

Such a consequence is not likely. Presence of the soldiers may, indeed, prove an attraction for many desiring a personal glimpse of the United States' new Army.

The camp will not seriously affect the quietness and quaintness of the Cape. Camp Edwards appears hardly larger than a pin-head against the background of the Cape as a whole. When one considers that on many summer week ends upwards of 500,000 people descend upon the beaches and groves of that finger in the sea, one gains a clearer perspective on the probable influence of the soldiers on vacation pursuits.

It is true traffic conditions have been complicated; but reports from the Cape are that congestion has been localized in the immediate vicinity of the camp. Fortunately, construction of the new bridges and high-speed lanes and circles had already been completed in recent years, and new by-passes to the camp itself have been rushed.

This system of roads has been utilized to the full in plans co-operatively made by the Military Authorities, Highway Department executives and State Police officials for establishing one-way roads, limiting military traffic on week ends and otherwise expediting motorists through possible bottlenecks.

The attractions on the Cape are such that we venture few will forgo them merely because of rumors of traffic jams and reports of "military occupations."

"Mr. Speaker—"

It is fairly well known that "Senatorial courtesy" does not mean that parliamentary nicety by which members of America's most exclusive club refer to each other as gentlemen but rather to the scrupulousness with which they uphold one another's claims to political patronage.

Since the House of Representatives does not share in confirming presidential appointments to office, this refining influence is absent from the manners of the lower branch. Whether for this reason or others, visitors to the congressional galleries commonly remark on the boisterousness of the House. Yet Representative George A. Dondero of Michigan proposes to do away with one of the remaining badges of civility.

He is conducting a campaign to persuade Congressmen to refrain from saying "Thank you" at the end of a speech. Mr. Dondero considers it amateurish and superfluous, and avers that a member of the House speaks "as a matter of right."

These may be logical reasons, yet does it not help make living a little more gracious when people express appreciation even for getting the things to which they are entitled? Tradespeople customarily thank their customers for patronage, when often the purchaser might as appropriately thank the shopkeeper for having what he wanted. There are some who suppose they risk being thought unsophisticated by saying "Thank you" to a waiter or servant, yet we have never heard any ill come of it.

In fact, we regret that Speaker Sam Rayburn has just ruled against further insertion in the Congressional Record of the word "applause" at the ends of speeches—on the rather irrelevant ground that sometimes there isn't any applause. At a time when some persons omit to say "Thank you" even when taking what is not theirs, we favor preserving more of the amenities rather than fewer of them. We thank you.

Russia in the Nazi Shadow

One and a half millions of Nazi troops, implemented with formidable arrays of air power, are looking at coveted Russian territory. It is a close look they are taking. They are reported mobilized all along the Russian frontier, though a Russian news agency statement says it "should be assumed" that their presence "has no bearing on Soviet-German relations."

They symbolize the non-stop expansionism of the Nazi Reich. They tell us that the westward outlets for that expansionism are so neatly plugged that its force is once more pushing toward the east.

Massed in sufficient numbers, poised in plain and alarming readiness, Nazi troops may win new fields for German expansion without themselves moving a foot. Under their menace, Stalin may permit German technicians to move into the Ukraine to help organize Russian production for German needs, or give Turkey a sign to submit to Nazi pressure, or give up the Dardanelles to a Power that has contested Russia's right to them for a century.

Or he may fight.

What his choice will be is the world's biggest guess. But that the time is at hand for a choice between bigger concessions to the Nazis or a showdown with them seems certain. It is now Stalin's problem to calculate how many more concessions he can make without openly joining the procession of Mussolinis and Pétains and lesser satellites of the Nazi "new order."

Should the Nazis choose to fight another dictatorship, that would be no reason why democratic powers should relinquish the military advantages that would accrue to them from this decision. Nor would it be any reason to accuse them of insincerity in their struggle for their own and other erstwhile free peoples' liberties.

It is not the democracies, but the Soviet Union, that must find itself "on the spot" if the Nazis decide to strike eastward.

One may guess that the policy Russia adopted with the signing of the Nazi-Soviet non-aggression pact in 1939 has already overshot its mark. A really notable turn in the military fortunes of the British and their Allies in the near future probably would be welcomed at the Kremlin.

According to Arab law, a stranger is entitled to hospitality for three days, but certain "tourists" from the North seem to be overstaying their leave in Syria.

The shortcake controversy is current again in the Middle West, but there is unanimity in opposing the type which uses berries only for decoration.

Our Readers Say—

Time to Pause?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Before the American people make a decision regarding fighting on the side of Great Britain in this war, it is time to pause. If we help Great Britain and her fighting allies, will we not divide our strength? Some of the factors to be considered are these:

1. This country has a one-ocean navy and Japan apparently is pledged by the tripartite pact to help Germany should this country get into war.
2. Convoying goods by American war vessels may mean the loss of some of these naval escorts; and Japan upon finding part of our naval strength thus depleted and deployed in the Atlantic may take the opportunity to strike southward for the Dutch East Indies.
3. What about our own defense and that of South America? If the danger of invasion to Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina is as great as some would have us believe, what about supplying these countries with tanks and planes? It would not seem likely that we can successfully aid them and Great Britain at the same time.
4. What about our air force in a war against Germany? Some may have contended that the British Navy is our first line of defense, but in the present conflict in Crete it would appear that the navy may have proved vulnerable to an air force conveniently located. Have we an American air force second to none as a first line of defense, should air power prove superior to sea power?

These questions might then be proposed: first, are we prepared to fight a war with both Germany and Japan and maintain our own defense and that of South America, and secondly are we absolutely sure of a naval supremacy?

If we are prepared to undertake such a step fully confident in our naval superiority over Germany's air force, then aid to Britain protected by convoys may mean eventual victory, but if we are not prepared, what then? This may be the time to pause before we make this momentous decision.

Reading, Mass. WILLARD B. ARNOLD

Propaganda?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Does Senator Wheeler use propaganda in his talks throughout the country? I heard him speak in St. Paul. Unfortunately, not all of what he said was printed. Wheeler had distributed copies of his speech to the press before he delivered the speech, and many of the Senator's one-sided extemporaneous statements were not printed in the papers.

Wheeler called the Chinese "morons." Such remarks coming from a U. S. Senator should rouse thinking and intelligent Americans.

At that same meeting there was very faint applause for the "Star-Spangled Banner"—and very loud applause for "My Wild Irish Rose." (MRS.) GRACE LUNDGREN

Minneapolis, Minn.

Gasless Sundays

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We are advised to tighten our belts for lack of this or that. Now we are advised to be ready for gasless Sundays. Why? Our President and Cabinet claim they are for all-out aid to Britain. So am I. In every way, without provisos. But surely no thinking person will agree to gasless Sundays so Japan (an Axis partner) can have more gas and oil.

It is time we people of these United States raised our voices in protest against this outrage. If we must save gas and oil and cut down on food, let us take steps first to stop Axis partners from receiving such supplies.

West Concord, Mass. J. B. N.

Historic Lemnos

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

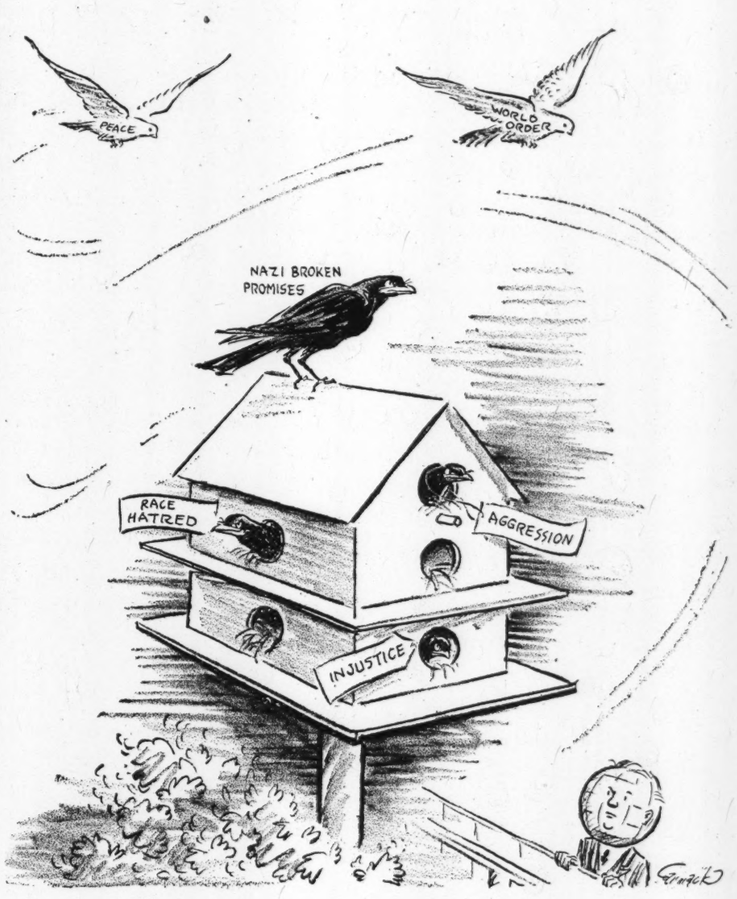
The Greek island of Lemnos was recaptured from the Turks by the Greek Navy toward the end of September, 1912, during the Balkan War. Your recent article on historic Lemnos was erroneous: The Allies used the island as a base in operations against Dardanelles in 1915 with the participation of units of the Greek Navy. No islands were turned over to Greece after the World War and the "Treaty of Sèvres in 1920," and the inhabitants of Lemnos are all Greeks.

JAMES CONSTANT

Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Some House Cleaning Needed



What Price American Freedom?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is not true that Americans have no other choice than to enter this war. We do have another choice. We can, if we wish, withdraw within our own borders, adopt permanent conscription, spend increasingly mounting sums on armaments, rely upon the security of the oceans, believe the Nazi propagandists when they tell us that Germany has no designs upon the Western Hemisphere, see our living standards slowly decline, watch the steady infiltration of German "tourists" into South and Central America, and wait all the while—on guard.

That is what we can do. If we do that, stop sending supplies to Great Britain and devote all our energy to defensive measures in this hemisphere, Great Britain will surely fall, but what of that? Let the Germans take over the British Navy. Let them enslave the British Isles. Let us have peace at any price, yes, even at the price of our self-respect and our cherished liberties. Forget such men as Patrick Henry, Nathan Hale, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, and George Washington. Banish all thought of the American Revolution. Let the purpose for which it was fought sink into oblivion. Make the best terms with Hitler that we can. Let him tell us what we can produce, where we can sell it, and for how much.

And when we have done all those things, what would we have left? We would have our lives, perhaps, but would they be worth living? Could we hold up our heads proudly? Could we greet the new day with hope? Could we forget for a single moment that we, the greatest and most powerful Nation, stood meekly bowed before oppression? We could not. Night and day there would rise before us the accusing figures of men who died to gain the ideals which we preferred to abandon for the sake of living, though it meant living in slavery. Day and night without cessation, words would ring in our ears. Words such as these:

"Give me liberty or give me death."

". . . That government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

"I regret only that I have but one life to lose for my country."

"We mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

Brave words, defiant words, beautiful words. We could never forget them, for they are woven into the very fabric of our American traditions and our way of life. They are deathless words, inspiring words, and they are part of every man, woman, and child in the Nation. With those words forever enshrined in our hearts, I do not think that we could ever bring ourselves to surrender our dearly-won freedoms without resistance.

Chester Depot, Vt. ROGER E. WARNER

"Let History Do It"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Of all the inanities, what is more preposterous than the dictum, "Let History Do It"?

Oh, we are told, "Time will bring a change!" In effect, these pleaders for non-interference with Hitler's world-conquering campaigns are declaring that nothing should be done to prevent the subjugation of the as yet unconquered nations, including our own.

But this deification of "Do Nothingism!" has a far wider application. Clearly, reformers in these recent years in New York City, Cincinnati, Chicago, Philadelphia, et al, had no basis for their action. Clearly, also, my efforts in this direction in Brooklyn in 1893, when it was still a city, and again in 1901, when it was a part of the present City of New York, were entirely inexcusable. In my profound ignorance of the vitally active part that "history" performs in effecting rectification, months of my energies in both those years were devoted exclusively—wholly without compensation in 1893—to organizing and directing "Reform campaigns." If I had but stepped aside history would have done the work.

Nor is this all. Clearly the La Guardia campaigns were equally "unnecessary." What a waste of effort, when it could all have been left to that great, indubitable reformer—"history"! Think, also, of the thousands who have gone to Albany and other State Capitols urging the enactments of "reform" bills! Again, the prisons in various States have had as their inmates literally thousands whom the courts have sentenced for corruption and other crimes. The cost of such prosecutions and incarcerations adds up to an enormous sum. All could have been saved by leaving them to "history"!

Brooklyn, N. Y. ROBERT BAKER

Czech Students Starving in France

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am writing this letter from Pasadena, Calif., after having received some information about Czech refugees in France. Many of them are students graduated from the Czech University at Prague where I myself studied and taught for many years.

History repeats itself. After the defeat of the Protestant Bohemia in the seventeenth century Prague University was destroyed and converted into a Jesuit College. So, again the Nazi rule has closed our "Alma Mater" and the only German University there is pushed forward as an instrument of the Germanization of the country. Some of the students from Prague and Brno fled to France after the closing of all the schools of higher education, in order to continue their studies there. Many others were students of the Sorbonne and other French colleges when the catastrophe came and were thrown into French refugee camps and seaports. In Marseilles alone there are 5,000 of them. Almost all of them are young boys. In the camps of Gurs, Argiles and Agde they are living and starving with thousands of prisoners of different nationalities, thus forming an army of wretched people and a dreadful epilogue to the Western European tragedy.

A selected group of the Czech intellectuals to be saved from death has been chosen and will come to this country for shelter, peace, and life. On the waiting list are five graduated students of medicine, five of law, five of commerce, three students of engineering, two of letters, two of arts, one each of music, of journalism, and of theology. Three are women and all the rest are young men of approximately 24, 25 and 26 years of age. Their educational background, both scientific and linguistic, is remarkable. Practically all of them possess knowledge of at least three languages, while one is fluent in six, and another in eight languages. Their solid Czech studies have been completed by the French training, and some of them were men of promise for their own country in the scientific field.

The Czechoslovak residents in this country as well as American Friends of Czechoslovakia in New York (8 West 40th Street) are collecting passage money and the affidavits required under the Immigration Act in order to obtain "emergency visas" from the American Consulates in Europe. The problem of incorporating temporarily those twenty-five men and women into American life is one which should interest the minds and hearts of the American people. Historically, the Czech intellectuals starving in France and scattered all over the world are reassuming the tragic fate of the prominent exiled Protestants who were expelled from Bohemia after the Battle of the White Mountain and sought refuge in distant countries. To aid them in this country would mean to save them for the common cause of freedom and to put them in dignified service to humanity.

(DR.) VLASTIMIL KYBAL,
Former Professor of the Charles University at Prague
Los Angeles

The Wide Horizon

The Negro and Defense

(Excerpts from a pamphlet by the Council for Democracy, New York)

The problem of the Negro becomes an inescapable problem when the defense of America demands the total mobilization of our manpower and our industrial strength. We must not be afraid to face this problem squarely.

Today America needs all of its manpower. It needs the skill and talent and the democratic faith of all of its people. The Negro population is capable of making a tremendous contribution; and we cannot afford to turn that contribution down because of senseless prejudice and discrimination.

* * *

Our Negro population is well equipped to supply its share of the needed men. The last census indicates that, in addition to numbers of unskilled workers, about one-fifth of our colored citizens are qualified for skilled or white collar jobs. Training courses can equip many more. There are now approximately 33,000 Negro carpenters, 25,000 iron and steel workers, 27,000 mechanics, and there are brickmasons, machinists, architects, electricians, engineers, and men in virtually every other phase of the skilled work necessary today.

But are qualified Negroes being given employment? The answer is not a pleasant one. On the basis of available information, gathered from many parts of the United States, it is clear that Negroes are not generally being given anything remotely approaching full opportunity to use their skill in serving the needs of defense. They are not being given equal opportunity with white citizens to acquire training for skilled work, nor, when they are competent for skilled work, are jobs given them. Evidence is uniform, even monotonously so, of deliberate exclusion of skilled Negro workers from industries clamoring for just such skill.

* * *

Significant of the country-wide situation are the figures gathered by the Social Security Board showing the number of applicants, white and colored, accepted for vocational training by the public employment service and placed in jobs. During the six months from August, 1940, to January, 1941, the total number accepted as trainees was 89,529, of whom 2,434 were colored. The total placements were 15,455, of which the total colored placements amounted to fifty.

Among defense industries, aviation is outstanding in its exclusion of colored workers. But discrimination is not confined to the aviation industry. It is clear enough that widespread discrimination against the Negro exists in defense industries. It is clear enough that much valuable skill and energy is not being used at a time when it is vitally needed simply because the men who possess it have a dark skin. What excuses are offered?

* * *

Some say that the Negro is not a good worker. This assertion is false. It is, of course, just as inaccurate to generalize about all Negro workers as it would be to generalize about all white workers. Much depends on the individual and the circumstances in which he works. The blanket assertion that Negroes are inefficient workers has no foundation in truth.

Nor is there validity to the belief that colored employees and white employees cannot successfully work together. In Los Angeles, for example, a study was made of relations between employers, labor unions and Negro workers. One of the oft-repeated statements some employers made in justifying their refusal to employ Negroes was that Negro and white workers "would not mix." But they were working together in fifty plants in that very city. In Birmingham, Alabama, in the heart of the South, white men and Negroes belong to the same labor unions.

The fault lies not in the Negro but in prejudice against him. That prejudice is unreasoning and it is not based upon fact.

The denial of training facilities to Negroes to fit them for skilled tasks in defense industry is part of a vicious circle in which manufacturers refuse to hire Negroes on the ground that they are not trained and schools refuse to train them on the ground that there will be no jobs for those trained.

* * *

The problem of the Negro and national defense is not a "Negro problem." It is the test of that democracy for the defense of which the nation is organizing. Basically, it is a problem in human and group relations, best solved locally by all the avenues of mutual good will and understanding. As public opinion locally is vitalized, made to realize the implications of these relations, the national situation will respond to local betterment.

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